MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 DECEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Lebanese-Israeli Negotiations -- The Lebanese Government has learned from the U.S. envoy that Israel has expressed readiness in principle to start negotiatio s with Lebanon "shortly, perhaps before Christmas," Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced in remarks reported by Beirut radio. However, he admitted that he did not know the specific date or venue for the start of the talks. Earlier, President Amin al-Jumayyil reviewed the Lebanese working paper for the negotiations in consultation with a number of former prime ministers, the radio noted.

Khaldah in Lebanon and Qiryat Shemona in Israel are the "preferred venues" for the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, THE JERUSALEM POST reported. According to the POST, Israel's Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche is likely to be Prime Minister Menahem Begin's choice to head the Israeli delegation.

Sharon on Lebanon Agreement -- The political arrangement with Lebanon will provide for: abolition of the state of war, open borders and permanent Israeli representation in Beirut until a peace treaty is signed, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon told the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Israel will have three early-warning stations, he revealed, and only Lebanese military forces will be permitted in the 45-km border zone. He stressed that the withdrawal of forces will begin only when IDF soldiers captured by the Syrians and Palestinians are returned. The defense minister also criticized the United States for attempting to slow the pace of the negotiations in order to tie both the talks and Israel to President Ronald Reagan's peace plan.

According to IDF radio, Sharon also told the committee that there is a good chance that the Syrians will agree to carry out the first stage of the withdrawal of foreign forces, which will include the evacuation of all the "terrorists" from Lebanon.

Syrian Withdrawal -- Lebanese sources cited by the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS claimed that in his recent message to President al-Jumayyil, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad adopted this new stand after receiving assurances from Al-Jumayyil that Lebanon will not conclude a unilateral peace treaty with Israel and will not accede to Israel's desire to control security in southern Lebanon, the sources said.

Military Situation -- Two IDF officers were killed and three others were wounded when their jeep hit a mine on a dirt road near Kamid al-Lawz in the Al-Biqa' Valley, Jerusalem radio reported. Noting that the IDF is investigating whether the mine was freshly planted, the radio said the "terrorists" rather than the Syrians were probably responsible for the incident, which was intended to heat up the eastern sector and thwart the imminent agreement on troop withdrawals.

West Bank

"Judaea and Samaria" are nearing a "point of no return," in which no plan for the area outside the framework of the autonomy plan will be feasible, Defense Minister Sharon told the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by IDF radio. He revealed that 14 more Nahal outposts will shortly be established in the area.

PLO

'Arafat Envoy in Algiers, Moscow Visit -- After meeting with the Algerian foreign minister, the PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's personal envoy to

Algeria, Nabil Sha'th, said the PLO leadership decided to hold the forthcoming Palestine National Council session in Algeria because of the "distinguished strategic relations between militant Algeria and the Palestinian Revolution," Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported. According to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, Sha'th was carrying an "important" letter from 'Arafat to the Algerian leaders. Meanwhile, Palestinian sources in Damascus stated that 'Arafat will visit the Soviet Union in January 1983, KUNA reported.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH Commentary -- Without mentioning Syria by name, a FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH editorial reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said those who grant themselves the right to issue a statement on behalf of five Palestinian organizations, "a statement which was in turn denied by those organizations," will not hesitate to issue statements containing more "lies and impudence." Deploring Arab regimes which criticize the United States vociferously while concurrently trying to build bridges with Washington, the PLO paper said the Palestinians had hoped that Arab rulers "very close" to the Palestinian-Israeli war would have been able to overcome their "unsound circumstances" and enter the battle, despite the military risks. Unfortunately, they did not enter the fight and the Beirut battle was fought "by the Palestinians and the Lebanese alone," the paper contended. FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH also deplored "spectator regimes" which are robbing PLO military forces of their freedom of movement and are intercepting and confiscating arms supplies to the fedayeen in an attempt to contain the Palestinian Revolution.

Egypt

The PRC delegation led by State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang met with an Egyptian delegation led by President Husni Mubarak for talks which lasted 3 and 1/2 hours, MENA reported. During the talks the two leaders agreed to extend their 1976 trade and payment agreement to December 1983, another MENA report noted. Egyptian Defense Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah revealed that the PRC has sent Egypt spare parts for F-6 military aircraft and will send parts for the F-7, which will be assembled in Egypt; the F-6 and F-7 are similar to the MiG-19 and MiG-21 respectively, MENA noted. "Official" talks on bilateral relations are scheduled to begin on 22 December at ministerial level, another MENA report stated.

Iran-Iraq War

Reaction to Dezful Attack -- Following a meeting with Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, President 'Ali Khamene'i told IRNA that Iraq's continuous air and rocket attacks against Iranian civilians have disproved Baghdad's alleged concern for a peaceful settlement to the Iran-Iraq war. The president called the rocket attack against Dezful "a barefaced outcry for war" that could only provide Iran with additional incentive to continue the conflict, IRNA added. He claimed that Iranian forces will soon be capable of stopping the Iraqis from using long-range weapons against Iran, Tehran radio reported. Iranian Ground Forces Commander Col 'Ali Sayyad-Shirazi asserted in an ETTELA'AT interview cited by IRNA that Iraq would soon receive an answer for its attack on Dezful.

Tariq 'Aziz Comments -- Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz claimed that his country has "billions of dollars" with which to purchase arms and recently signed a contract with a French company to buy sophisticated weapons, INA reported citing an interview with the Paris daily LE FIGARO. 'Aziz asserted that Iraq would continue its diplomatic efforts to end the war, but declared that the fighting cannot be ended unilaterally.

Iran

Government forces cleared 24 villages in western Iran of "counterrevolutionaries" on 19 December, according to Tehran radio. Another Tehran report claimed that the "overwhelming majority" of members of Komeleh and of the Union of Communist Fighters outside Kordestab were arrested during recent operations in Tehran, Tabriz, Ahvaz, Esfahan and northern Iran.

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ARAB LEADERS TO HOLD RABAT SUMMIT 'NEXT WEEK'

GF221004 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0757 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Riyadh, 22 Dec (WAKH) -- Press reports published in Riyadh today say that the leaders of the countries of the seven-member committee that stemmed from the Fes summit will hold a summit conference in Rabat next week to assess the results of the committee's visits to the UN Security Council's permanent members.

The Saudi newspaper AR-RIYAD quotes Dr Clovis Maqsud, Arab League envoy to the United Nations, as saying that the leaders will submit their views on the committee's function during the upcoming stage in light of the results it has been able to achieve during its tour of the capitals of the United States, France, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China.

The seven-member committee consists of Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Syria, Jordan, Algeria, Tunisia, and the PLO.

The paper also quotes what it describes as informed Arab sources as saying that it is probable King Husayn of Jordan will go to Morocco following the conclusion of his current official visit to the United States in order to brief the Moroccan king on the results of his visit to the U.S. capital.

'SOURCES': 'ARAFAT TO VISIT USSR IN JANUARY

LD211820 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1714 BMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Damascus, 21 Dec (KUNA) -- Palestinian sources stated here today that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit the Soviet Union in the middle of next January at the invitation of the Soviet leaders.

The sources said 'Arafat's talks with the Soviet leaders will concentrate on developments in the Palestinian question, the current Middle East situation, and Palestinian-Soviet relations and the means to consolidate and develop them.

It is recalled that a Palestinian delegation that includes members of the Executive Committee -- Mahmud 'Abbas, alias "Abu Mazin"; and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh -- is currently visiting Moscow as the PLO representation at the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

PALESTINIAN-SOVIET CONSULTATIONS HELD IN AMMAN

GF191934 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1815 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Palestinian-Soviet consultations were held in the Jordanian capital yesterday to review the situation in the Middle East.

AFP quoted Fatah's Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan as saying that he reviewed with the Soviet ambassador to Jordan the developments of the situation in the region and that he would continue to hold such consultations with him.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WINDS UP ALGIERS MEETING

LD212058 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], has concluded a 3-day meeting.

The session, in addition to the 15 committee members, included members of the Palestine National Council [PNC] bureau, Brothers Khalid al-Fahum, the PNC speaker; Abu al-Adib, deputy speaker; and Muhammad as-Subayh, PNC secretary.

It was learned from a Palestinian source in Tunis that the committee reviewed the situation in the occupied areas, particularly the position of Palestinians living in camps in south Lebanon and Beirut. The committee also studied the results of the visit of the Arab seven-man committee to the governments of the UN Security Council members.

The PLO Executive Committee decided to form a committee entrusted with the task of following up the dialogue between the PLO and Europe, and called on the PNC to prepare its 16th session -- the date and venue to be fixed by Brothers Abu 'Ammar and Khalid al-Fahum.

The agenda of the PLO Executive Committee session also included the visit of brother leader Abu 'Ammar to certain Arab capitals and the results of the meeting of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee in Amman.

AL-FAHUM: PNC TO MEET IN ALGIERS FEBRUARY 1983

LD211714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Brother Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council [PNC], has stated that the 16th PNC session will be held in Algiers during the first half of February. He added that invitations to attend the session will be issued to the members inside and outside the occupied homeland in the next few days.

Brother al-Fahum added that the PNC will formulate a strategy for political action for the coming stage.

SAN'A' VOP: 'ARAFAT SENDS ENVOY TO ALGERIA

GF211728 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution armed forces, dispatched Dr Nabil Sha'th, his adviser for foreign affairs and member of the joint Palestinian-Algerian committee, to the Algerian capital yesterday afternoon and gave him an important message for the Algerian leadership following the session of meetings the PLO Executive Committee held in Tunis.

KUWAIT

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF ARRIVES 21 DEC, COMMENTS

LD212252 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1537 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 21 Dec (KUNA) -- West German Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff arrived here tdoay from Tunisia leading a big economic delegation for a visit aimed at consolidating bilateral economic and trade relations.

Lambsdorff told KUNA on arrival at the airport that his visit is aimed at discussing bilateral relations with Kuwaiti officials and explaining the political stand of the new German Government on the Middle East problem, in addition to international economic and financial issues of importance to the two countries. He explained that he will talk with Kuwait officials about the Palestinian problem and the attitude of the new German Government toward it. He confirmed that there has been no change in this government's attitude toward the Middle East problem.

Asked whether West Germany has a political initiative concerning the Middle East problem, especially since he has visited Tunisia and will be visiting Cairo after Kuwait, the minister said his country has no such initiative and added, "We do not believe that we have the capabilities to carry out such initiatives, as we cannot embark on separate steps in this respect. We are not a superpower, and what is more, we have no historical ties to this problems, and we are not directly concerned with this region."

He pointed out that his country's initiatives are restricted to the contribution within the EEC framework toward finding a formula for recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and also concerning the need to abandon force in solving problems.

Concerning Kuwait investment in Germany, Lambsdorff said, "We appreciate Kuwaiti investment in the FRG as wise and positive, and there is an indirect agreement with the Kuwaiti Government according to which it gives us prior information of its intentions regarding investment." He said this agreement is necessary as Germany believes in a free market and such investments are useful.

The West German minister's visit will last 2 days, during which he will meet senior officials and then depart for Cairo.

SAUDI ARABIA

REPORT ON MOROCCAN-ALGERIAN SUMMIT DENIED

LD201548 Riyadh SPA in English 1338 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Riyadh Dec 20, SPA -- A Royal Court spokesman today denied reports in the Saudi newspaepr AL-JAZIRAH that a Moroccan-Algerian summit would be held in Madrid under the auspices of His Majesty King Fahd. The spokesman said there was absolutely no basis to the report.

AL-BILAD: KING HUSAYN TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT

GF211446 Jidda AL-BILAD in Arabic 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt] AL-BILAD has learned that His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan will pay an official visit to the Kingdom during the next few days which will last for several days.

The Jordanian king's visit to the Kingdom will follow his visit to Washington, during which he will hold talks with U.S. officials on the developments of the situation in the Middle East and the means to achieve peace in the region, in addition to bilateral relations.

FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER TO HOLD OFFICIAL TALKS

GF210630 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] French Economy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors has stated he will discuss with Saudi officials economic and commercial relations that interest both countries. The French minister added that his visit to Saudi Arabia is at the invitation of the Saudi finance and national economy minister, and that during this visit he will discuss a number of issues which will mainly focus on international financial issues, especially the important role of Saudi Arabia in the international arena regarding international economic and financial issues.

In a statement to SPA, Delors, who heads the industrial countries group, said he would like to discuss with the Saudi finance and national economy minister the current major problems in the international arena with the aim of finding suitable solutions commensurate with the wise policy pursued by the Kingdom at all times. The French minister expressed hope that he will get positive, productive, and useful ideas [from the Saudi officials] contributing to the strengthening of international financial establishments, reviving the international economy, and improving the means to support the developing countries.

In a similar statement, Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl said Jacques Delors' visit will contribute to finding suitable solutions to a number of international economic problems in the international arena, especially now when we need further consultations and meetings. Aba al-Khayl also said the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and France have numerous bilateral ties -- among which are the economic, commercial, and financial relations. Aba al-Khayl concluded that this visit will bolster these bilateral relations.

Aba al-Khayl on Talks

LD212158 Riyadh SPA in English 1353 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Riyadh, Dec 21 -- (SPA) -- French Economy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors, who arrived here last night on a two-day visit to the Kingdom, today met Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl.

The meeting was also attended by the Governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) Abd al-Aziz al-Qurayshi and the ambassadors of France to Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabia to France.

On arrival last night Mr Delors said he would discuss the international financing situation as well as bilateral relations.

Mr Aba al-Khayl, who met him, told the press a Saudi loan to France would feature in their talks.

Mr Aba al-Khayl also said he hoped their discussions would help revive the international economy and improve the procedures for aiding developing nations.

Monetary sources in Paris have said Mr Delors, on behalf of the group-of-10 industrial countries, will ask Saudi Arabia to contribute towards the resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

After today's meeting the Saudi minister told the Saudi Press Agency they had agreed to encourage more joint ventures in the private sector to help Saudi Arabia through its rapid developments.

Mr Delors later conferred with Saudi Communications Minister Husayn al-Mansuri.

Following the meeting Mr al-Mansuri said the talks covered bilateral technical cooperation in transportation and specially railways.

He added that the French minister expressed his country's desire to promote cooperation in road-building, railways and traffic control and highways.

Mr Mansuri said the Kingdom was interested in making use of French technical knowledge in transportation and railways and exchanging relevant data and information.

He added that the French minister praised the progress achieved by the Kingdom in the road-building industry.

Mr Delors also visited the Saudi Center for Finance and Economic Data at the Finance and National Economy Ministry here.

Crown Prince 'Abdallah, viceroy, first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard received Mr Delors this afternoon. The royal audience was attended by Mr Aba al-Khayl and the ambassadors of France to Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabia to France.

OIL OFFICIAL DENIES PLANS FOR CUTBACKS, RATIONING

LD221000 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0730 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Riyadh, 22 Dec (SPA) -- Fahd al-Khayyal, under secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs, has stressed that the Kingdom is not threatening to cut back its oil production nor does it threaten to ration it. In a statement published today by 'UKAZ, he said the Kingdom's decision to cut back or raise its output is governed only by market demand.

He pointed out that the OPEC decision to raise the maximum level of production from 17.5 million barrels a day to 18.5 million barrels a day is aimed at laying down a fixed plan of production for OPEC countries during the next year, especially because predictions are that the glut of oil will begin in [word indistinct] during the coming year.

He said the decision does not mean an immediate increase in production.

The under secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs stressed that the Kingdom will maintain the current OPEC benhcmark price of $34 a barrel. He said reducing this price is not being considered.

The under secretary spoke about the cutback in the Kingdom's level of production for this year compared with last year. He said this is proof that the Kingdom's production policy is clear, (?praiseworthy), and is decided on within the Kingdom. He pointed out that this cutback was not imposed on the Kingdom in the conference's lobbies, but rather was a response to conditions in the world oil market.

Al-Khayyal made it clear that selling oil at less than the agreed benchmark price by some OPEC members has harmed other members of the organization and has contributed to the increase in the oil glut. Al-Khayyal did not exclude a possible further oil glut as a result of the lack of quota distribution. He expressed his satisfaction with the results of the OPEC ministerial conference and stressed that what concerns the Kingdom is for OPEC to remain strong and united. He said the Kingdom does not interfere in the oil world market except for its actual commitments and needs, and it would be logical for the Kingdom to sacrifice its oil output in favor of other states.

RIYADH COMMENTS ON AIMS OF HUSAYN-REAGAN TALKS

LD212244 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan today began his talks in Washington with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the attempt to find a solution to ensure Arab rights, particularly the rights of the Palestinian people.

There is no doubt that the Israeli enemy realizes the reality of the dimensions of the current Arab move in the international arena, particularly in the U.S. arena.

What is more important to the enemy is the fact that the U.S. viewpoint does not tilt toward the Arab stances. This is a fact the Arabs fully understand and give special importance, since the Arabs cannot possibly ignore the U.S. role and the strategic link between the United States and Israel.

It is on such basis that the meeting between the Jordanian monarch and President Reagan is being held, just as it was preceded by the meeting of the Arab seven-member committee with the U.S. President, and any meeting that might arise between the Arabs and the U.S. Administration in the future. All this falls within the pressing desire of the Arabs to establish a just, durable peace, based on the restoration of rights to their legitimate owners.

The Arabs realize they are not asking their friends to do the impossible, but they demand a fair look at the facts of the issue.

This is what is demanded from the United States, whose leadership has come to realize that Israeli intransigence is constituting a threat not just to the situation in the region of conflict, but that it will go beyond this by threatening the security and safety of the international community because the region, which Israel wants to keep tense, is directly linked and has an effective influence on the [word indistinct] development and flourising of the economic process on the level of [word indistinct] therefore the facts which the Jordanian monarch will place before the U.S. President are backed by an Arab outlook on the prospect of the new future which makes it incumbent upon the United States to play a role [word indistinct]. It would not cost the United States a lot if it wanted to do something. This something is the balanced view. [Words indistinct].

PDRY

ADEN REPORTS CHAIRMAN'S ACTIVITIES IN USSR

GF211658 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and the accompanying delegation today participated in the ceremonial joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic, which took place today at 1100 at the Kremlin Palace in Moscow to climax the celebrations being held on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR. During this ceremonial meeting -- which was also attended by delegations representing 135 countries and representatives of communist parties and world liberation national movements -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, delivered a report in which he reviewed the achievements of the past 60 years of the Soviet Union, concentrating on domestic affairs and foreign relations.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the accompanying delegation laid a wreath today at 1000 at the tomb of the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. He also laid another wreath at the memorial Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. [The chairman] was accompanied by Brother Salih Nasr as-Sudayri, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the state's Security Committee; Brother Mahmud an-Najasi, member of the Central Committee; Brother Hadi Ahmad Nasir, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Al-Hizb organization in Aden Province; and Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, member of the Central Committee and PDRY ambassador in the Soviet Union.

AL-QADIR HAILS RELATIONS WITH CUBAN CP

GF211938 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, has hailed the developing relations that link the PDRY Socialist Party and the Cuban Communist Party. This was reported during his meeting with the friendly Cuban party delegation today in his office at the Secretariat of the Central Committee. Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir stressed the need to continue the struggle against the imperialists' conspiracies in order to enhance peace and socialism. The meeting was attended by Cuban Ambassador in Aden Comrade Ulises Lescaille Estrada.

The delegation also met separately with Brother 'Abd al-Hamid Ahmad Sa'id, member of the Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Committee and Brother Rajih Salih Naji, candidate member to the Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Committee. They discussed developing relations between the parties.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES VISIT TO CAIRO

Zhao, Mubarak News Conference

NC211522 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 21 Dec 82

[News conference held by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang on 21 December at Al-Qubbah Palace in Cairo -- Zhao speaks in Mandarin with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified moderator] In the name of the merciful and compassionate God, we open the news conference with President Husni Mubarak and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. On behalf of the Egyptian press and the foreign press in Egypt, we welcome the visit of the distinguished guest.

The first question is from Hamdi Fu'ad from AL-AHRAM.

[Question] Mr Premier, you are visiting Egypt on the first leg of a tour that will take you to 10 African and Arab states. Will China, under the new leadership and after the recent changes, return to the Third World, and what is China's position toward the nonaligned states in general?

[Zhao Ziyang] The foreign policy which is being pursued by the Chinese Government is firm. It is based on [words indistinct]. First, China adheres to its struggle against hegemony and for safeguarding world peace. The second thing is that China adheres to its solidarity and cooperation with the [words indistinct] of the Third World states. The 12th national conference of the Chinese Communist Party, which was held not long ago, affirmed this policy. After the conference, I left for Egypt on the first leg of a tour that will take me to some Arab and African states -- which manifests what the Chinese Government has laid out in its foreign policy, that is, to implement what was stipulated at the 12th national conference of the Chinese Communist Party. We firmly stand on the side of the countries of the Third World. China always highly appreciates the role which the Nonaligned Movement plays in international affairs. China always supports the position of the Nonaligned Movement states on independence, nonalignment, and the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racism, and all forms of foreign domination and hegemony. China will continue to follow this policy and to adopt this position.

[Question by the XINHUA correspondent in Cairo] The question is addressed to His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, on the occasion of the visit of Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang to Egypt. Can his excellency the president shed light on the development of the friendship between China and Egypt?

[Mubarak] Actually, we and China have been linked by very strong relations for a long time. Egypt, as the brother premier of the State Council said, was the first Arab state to establish relations with China 26 years ago -- I believe in 1955. Relations since have developed between Egypt and China for the better. When I was vice president, I visited China in April 1976 at the request of the late president of the republic. The visit was successful. During the visit we exchanged views on international issues, the Middle East issue and bilateral relations. The visit was sucsessful. A warm welcome was accorded by China to a representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt. My second visit was in January 1980, and it too was successful. It was a continuation of the strong relations which existed between the two countries.

The visit of the premier of the State Council to the Arab Republic of Egypt is within the framework of the friendship between the two countries -- a friendship that grows stronger year after year and relations that develop year after year.

I consider this visit, after the talks which we have held, as very successful, and it has led and will lead to a better and stronger development in the relations between the two countries in all fields. I welcome the brother premier of the State Council, and I always look to better relations between us and China.

[Question by Sana' Sa'id] The question is to President Husni Mubarak. What is your visualization regarding the role that a state like China can assume in the Middle East peace process, especially since you see that the cards of the Middle East issue have been and are still in the hands of the United States?

[Interjection by an unidentified Chinese speaking in Arabic] I have a suggestion. I think that such a question which pertains to the Middle East issue does not belong to one news agency, but perhaps there are many other news agencies that have the same question. Therefore, I think that it would be better if we grouped all the questions on the Middle East problem and then they can be answered together.

[Mubarak] Are there any other questions on the Middle East? Is there anyone who has another question on the Middle East?

[Khalil al-Juhayni from Egyptian radio] The question is addressed to the State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang. The seven-member committee formed by the Fes summit conference under the chairmanship of King Husayn recently visited China. Does China see in the Fes conference resolutions a reasonable basis for the achievement of a comprehensive settlement, and what are the most important points of these resolutions which China considers as the reasonable basis for a settlement?

[Unidentified AL-AKHBAR correspondent] Mr Chinese Premier, before you left Beijing you stated that all the Middle East states have a right to independence and existence. You also expressed support of the Fes conference resolutions. In addition, you stated that Israel has the right -- that you are ready to recognize Israel provided it withdraws from all the territories it occupied in 1967. Does this mean that China recognizes Israel?

['Asim Abd al-Muhsin from Reuter] The question is to the Chinese premier. There are currently three plans for the solution of the Palestinian issue -- President Reagan's initiative, the Fes conference plan and the Egyptian-French plan. Does the premier think that one of these plans represents the most examplary solution for the Palestinian issue, or is it necessary to merge the three plans and come out with a new plan to solve the problem?

[Mubarak] We will now answer these questions, and then we will consider others.

[Zhao Ziyang] China is very satisfied to see that all the Arab states are calling for the need for Israel to withdraw from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the need for the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, return to their homeland, and the establishment of a state in it. China [word indistinct] and (?supports) all the proposals and plans which lead to the finding of a just and fair solution of the Middle East issue. As for choosing a specific plan to be adopted by the Arab states, actually [words indistinct] China always respects the decision which the Arab states and the PLO adopt in this respect. China does not want to make any [word indistinct] or (?comment) about this.

Regarding the visit of the seven-member Arab committee under the chairmanship of King Husayn, during the delegation's visit to China it explained the Fes conference resolutions in detail. After we heard this explanation, we expressed our appreciation and support of these resolutions, because we consider these resolutions to be reasonable and realistic and constituting a basis for a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East issue. China also thinks that these resolutions agree with what China always advocates for a solution to the Middle East issue. Furthermore, the Fes conference resolutions have contributed to the establishment of unity and solidarity in the Arab East.

At Beijing Airport, I said that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and that the national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored. On this basis, all the states in the Middle East will enjoy the rights of independence and existence -- of course, all the states in the Middle East will enjoy the rights of independence and existence -- of course, all the states in the area, including Israel. For a state to enjoy this right is one thing and recognition of a state is something else. These are two different concepts. This [words indistinct] which I do not think it would be necessary for me to explain in detail.

[Mubarak] With regard to Mrs Sana' as-Sa'id's question on China's role, I think that China's role is clear from the answers of the State Council premier to the previous questions. I want to say that when any international issue is raised, strong support by the other states becomes necessary. With regard to the Middle East issue, the Palestinian issue, China supports a just solution of the Palestinian issue. It has often reiterated the need for the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own state. This requires international support. China is one of the states which has supported this right since the beginning of the Palestinian problem. China has supported this right in all international organizations -- in the United Nations and in all the forums in which China takes part. It supports the right of the Palestinian people to achieve their legitimate rights and their right to self-determination.

[Question] The question is for the president and the premier. What is your opinion about the most important results achieved by the Chinese Premier's visit to Cairo, and what is your visualization regarding the future of Egyptian-Chinese relations?

[Mubarak] At the beginning of my statement I gave an idea about the talks which took place between me and the brother Chinese State Council premier. I said that the talks were constructive. I spoke about Chinese-Egyptian relations, and I said that we are always working to develop them. I reviewed part of the history of our relations with China and the beginning of our diplomatic relations with China. As for the results of the visit, I expect that they will be excellent, although it has not ended yet. Why speculate ? If we talk about the results of the visit today, what about the rest of the days. Let us wait until the end of the visit and then [words indistinct]. Thank you.

[Question by Hamdi Fu'ad from AL-AHRAM] Again I would like to ask the Chinese State Council Premier his opinion about the improvement of relations between Beijing and India, on the one hand, and between Beijing and Moscow, on the other. I also would like to hear responses from the president and the premier on the possibilities of beginning peace talks between Israel and Lebanon with the participation of the United States. What are the opinions of the president and the premier on this subject?

[Zhao Ziyang] China and India are considered two big states in Asia. Traditional friendship has existed between the two peoples for a long time, and especially in the 1950's relations between China and India were excellent. However, for a certain period of time relations between China and India witnessed unhappy developments. But this period was short compared with the long history of friendship between China and India. The relations between China and India have now witnessed an improvement, and the two countries wish to exert further efforts to improve their relations. The main obstacle keeping the problem between China and India alive is the question over the borders. This problem was left by history. We are confident that as long as the two countries adhere to the spirit of mutual understanding, mutual [word indistinct] and friendly consultations, it will not be difficult to find a solution to this problem. We see that the Chinese-Indian friendship agrees with the joint desire and basic interests of two peoples and also serves the achievement of stability and peace in that area and the world.

China hopes for the establishment of cordial neighborly relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence. This desire by China is genuine. China looks forward to the exertion of new efforts by the new Soviet leadership for the removal of the obstacles which stand in the way of the improvement of the relations between China and the Soviet Union.

[Unidentified speaker] A question on Lebanon concerning the opinion of the Chinese State Council premier and the Egyptian president regarding the possibilities for the start of talks between Lebanon and Israel with the participation of the United States within the coming few days, which is a very important development in the area.

[Mubarak] The possibilities for the resumption of relations?

[Question] The negotiations.

[Mubarak] Let us wait until we see what Habib will do, and then we shall comment on this subject. I do not see any point in commenting on anything until we see Habib and until after King Husayn's talks in Washington and Habib's return to the area and see what Habib's efforts will produce regarding the talks or the withdrawal of the forces from Lebanon. I think that it would be better for us to wait. This is my opinion.

With this, we consider the conference closed. Thank you.

Mubarak Banquet Speech

NC211952 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, 21 Dec (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak hosted a banquet at the Republican Palace in 'Abidin this evening in honor of PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang and the delegation accompanying him. The following is the text of President Husni Mubarak's speech:

Dear friend Zhao Ziyang, dear guests: I welcome you on Egypt's good soil with pride and happiness as faithful brothers and sincere and honest friends who have always been true to their pledge, genuine in their friendliness and proud of adhering to principles and values and of commiting yourselves to the real essence of solidarity among all the Third World peoples, who are struggling for a better world in which freedom, peace, and equality will prevail and from which the phenomena of exploitation, despotism and aggression will vanish.

By taking this firm and principled stand, the great Chinese people have proved their faithfulness to their ancient civilized heritage, their worthiness of implementing the Eastern philosophy and their genuine faith in the unity of the human march on a oath of peace and progress and their realization that material interests alone cannot safeguard our individual or group lives or guide our steps amid this huge welter of challenges and obstacles.

The Egyptian people will always remember that the PRC, which represents the largest population and the most ancient civilization, has stood by them in both peace and war and that in all positions, the PRC has been above purposes and ends. It has faced up to its responsibilities and has been aware of the nature of the conflict we are waging, the goals we are seeking to achieve and the large vistas before the collective movement of the developing countries.

As a matter of fact, the cohesion between both peoples does not stem from a vacuum; rather, it is based on the strong foundations of a civilization that goes deep into history, faithfulness to sublime ideals and values and an overall vision of the substance of life and existence. As the Egyptian civilization emerged on the banks of the Nile thousands of years ago as a coronation of a long human struggle, so did the glorious civilization of China on the Yangtze River, spreading science and civilization and adding new dimensions to the great human march. It was natural that mankind should attain giant achievements at the hands of the great Chinese people, of which we cite as examples, the invention of paper, printing, the art of architecture, silk, and textiles. Thus, the progress that the Chinese people are making at present is based on strong foundations, and their ability to give is continuing because the civilized consciousness is a creative potential that gives expression in the various aspects of life in every age.

We look with admiration and appreciation on the huge efforts the friendly Chinese people are making in the field of comprehensive economic and social development. These efforts have achieved great success, despite the great challenges. It is sufficient to point out that according to the new 5-year plan, the PRC's general national production is expected to total 871 billion yuan in 1985, including 605 billion yuan for industry and 266 billion for agriculture, and that the total investments in firm allotments will total 230 billion yuan.

What arouses admiration and pride is that your great people, Your Excellency, are achieving this progress under a policy of self-reliance and strengthening the national economy at the same time the PRC is being open to the external world to assimilate the modern technology of the advanced industrial countries. Thus, you have managed to reconcile these elements which seem conflicting to some people. We quite agree with you on this sound view and are seeking to achieve the same goals without abandoning our cultural and civilized originality or harming the national substance of the economy.

Dear friend Zhao Ziyang, we appreciate your visit to our country at the start of your Arab and African tour. We are confident that this visit will open new doors for the strengthening of relations between our two countries in the various spheres. The talks which we have held since your arrival have deepened the impressions which we gained from our visit to your friendly country, the first of which is the great similarity in our views on the role of the Third World peoples at this stage in the world's history and the need to achieve the greatest degree of solidarity among them, in their efforts to establish a new economic system, their eagerness to bolster their political and economic independence, and the importance of their collective resistance to the attempts for foreign intervention and domination, and giving utmost priority to exchange within the framework of the family of the developing states.

If we take a look at the areas which are witnessing hot conflicts between right and wrong in this delicate stage, we find that you do not hesitate at all to stand on the side of right and justice and reject injustice and aggression.

A few days ago we read the statements which you made on the Palestinian issue and in which you said that Israel must withdraw from all the territories it occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and must not prevent the valiant Palestinian people from exercising their natural right to self-determination and to establish their national entity on their land. You added that this position will prepare the atmosphere for the achievement of coexistence between the Arabs and Israelis and end the problem from its roots.

On the other hand, we together view with much concern the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon. This occupation is producing regrettable repercussions which cannot benefit anyone. They are increasing the existing tension in the area, instead of removing it, and deepening the feeling of distrust among the parties at a time when we are in dire need of specific measures for confidence-building and for reviving hope so that despair and the call for further violence and bloodshed will not prevail.

It also makes us sad to see the continuation of the fighting on the Iraqi-Iranian front. There is no justification or logic to this fighting. It is taking place between two peoples who should have no conflict of interests. The reasons which the Iranian regime is using to justify its continued fighting after Iraq unilaterally announced an end to the war totally contradict the bases agreed upon by the international community. Thus a developing state is facing uneasy challenges which are wasting its potential and resources in a useless war which will not result in either a victor or a vanquished.

In our African Continent, dear friend, you will find that the racist regime in the south is defying the will and feelings of the peoples of the continent with its hateful practices against the owners of the land and right and by the intransigent attitude it is taking against the independence of Namibia, contrary to the consensus of the international community. We cannot accept these conditions or be lax in confronting them. We also pin much hope on your principled position in support of the African right.

Dear friends, we are always happy to hold consultations and exchange views with our friends in the PRC. We believe that the cooperation which exists between the two peoples constitutes a good example for the solidarity of the Third World peoples for peace and progress. We intend to continue strengthening these ties in all fields.

I invite you to stand up as a salute to our friend Zhao Ziyang, to all the friends and dear guests of Egypt and to the great Chinese people and the strong friendship between the two peoples. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Zhao Ziyang Reply

NC212034 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, 21 Dec (MENA) — PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang has called on Israel to withdraw its forces from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.

In his speech at the banquet President Husni Mubarak hosted in his honor tonight, Zhao Ziyang stressed the need to restore the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homes, determine their future, and establish a Palestinian state.

Premier Zhao Ziyang also emphasized that his country, people, and government will continue to side with the Palestinian people and all the other Arab peoples and that it firmly supports their just struggle against the Israeli aggression and expansion and for finding a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East.

The following is the text of the speech which the Chinese State Council premier delivered at the dinner banquet:

Your Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, dear friends:

It is our great pleasure to visit Egypt at the beginning of our African tour. As soon as we set foot in your beautiful land, we were accorded a warm and sincere welcome by your government and people. His excellency the president is now hosting this grand banquet, a matter which has deeply touched us. In the name of the Government of China and our people and on my own behalf and that of my colleagues, permit me to express our profound gratitude to His Excellency President Husni Mubarak and the Government of Egypt and its people.

Both China and Egypt are states with an ancient civilization and history; the Great Wall and the pyramids have become symbols of the two shining civilizations. A long time ago, more than 2,000 years ago, the Chinese and Egyptian peoples initiated friendly contacts which contributed to the spread of man's civilization and its interaction. In modern times, our peoples continued to exchange affection, support and encouragement in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the sake of attaining national independence and safeguarding it. Thanks to the historic meeting which took place between the departed prominent leaders of our countries, namely, president Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and State Council Chairman Zhou Enlai at the Bandung conference in 1955, Chinese-Egyptian relations entered a new stage. Egypt was the first Arab and African state to establish diplomatic relations with China.

In the 26 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the ties of friendship between our countries have developed satisfactorily, mutual understanding has deepened increasingly, and the scope of cooperation has expanded with the passage of time.

Egypt, which is located at the juncture of the Asian and African Continents, is famous for a glorious history of struggle. The Egyptian people have waged a valiant and long struggle to win and keep the national independence and the sovereignty of the state. Egypt regained its territory in the Sinai Peninsula last April. Under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak, Egypt is now struggling hard to realize three great goals: providing security stability, developing the defense capacities, and strengthening the economic structure.

Egypt is one of the states which founded the Nonaligned Movement. It always supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and backs the Afghan and Cambodian peoples in their just struggle against external aggression. It actively develops ties of friendship and cooperation with all the Third World states and plays an important role in international affairs.

Friends, at this exciting and happy moment we cannot but remember what Zhou Enlai, the departed chairman of the State Council, said when he visited Egypt and other African states as the Chinese people's messenger of friendship in 1963. He then said: the dawn of freedom has broken forth and the colonialist system of imperialism in the African Continent is now heading toward its inevitable collapse. We note with satisfaction that deep changes have taken place in Africa in the 19 years since then. Africa is now standing on its feet and it is full of activity and vitality. It has become a great power in the Third World. This is the historic course which no one can resist. The days when imperialism and the trend of hegemony and colonialism played havoc with the fate of the world have gone forever. The current international situation is marked by tensions and disturbances. The Middle East is considered an area fraught with events on which the world's attention is focused. The developments in the Middle East have a bearing on the interests of world peace, in as much as they have a bearing on the vital interests of the peoples of the various countries in the Middle East.

Israel has been stubbornly adhering to an expansionist and aggressive policy for a long time. This constitutes a serious threat to peace and stability in the Middle East. The Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East question. The Palestinian and all the other Arab peoples have waged heroic and unbendable struggles to regain their usurped territories and restore their national rights. China, government and people, always stand on the side of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples. It firmly supports their just struggle against the Israeli aggression and expansion and for the sake of finding a comprehensive and just settlement. Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem. The national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored, including their rights to return to their homes, determine their future, and establish their state. On this basis, all the states in the Middle East will enjoy the right to independence and existence.

China, oh friends, is a developing socialist state. In recent years we have constantly summed up experiments and lessons and amended and completed the policies concerned. We have started proceeding along the sound path of development in the various fields of construction. Our aim is gradually to modernize our industry, agriculture, national defence, science, and technology in an effort to attain a comfortable standard of living and culture for our people before the end of the 20th century. This is a great and difficult task. We will continue to exert utmost efforts and carry out out duties in a sincere and balanced way. We are confident that we will attain our goal.

To build our country, we need peace, friendship, and cooperation. The peoples of the world share this desire with us. The Chinese Government always pursues an independent foreign policy based on peace. It is eager to develop its relations with the various states of the world on the basis of the five principles represented in the reciprocal respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression and noninterference in domestic affairs, equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

We will firmly strive, as in the past, to resist hegemony and safeguard world peace in cooperation with the peoples of the various states of the world.

In its capacity as a member of the Third World, China gives special attention to its friendship with the Arab and African states and the various states in the Third World. It works hard to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the Third World states. During his visit to Africa in 1963 and 1964, the departed leader of the State Council Zhou Enlai announced the five principles guiding China's relations with the African and Arab states. They are: supporting the people of the Arab and African states in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in order to win their national independence and safeguard it; supporting the policy of peace, neutrality, and nonalignment which the governments of the Arab and African states pursues; supporting the desire of the Arab and African states to achieve unity and solidarity the way they choose; supporting the efforts of the various Arab and African states to settle their disputes through peaceful consultations; and advocating that the sovereignty of the Arab and African states must be respected by all and that aggression and interference by any side must be opposed. We will continue to adhere to these principles.

This is my first visit to Egypt and Africa. Our objective is to learn from the African peoples, increase understanding and friendship, and strengthen solidarity and cooperation. China and the African states had similar bitter experiences in the past. Today, they are confronting common difficult tasks.

Understanding, friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the Chinese people and the African peoples are not only very important to development in both of our countries but they also serve the cause of safeguarding world peace. I hope that this visit by me and my colleagues will usefully contribute to the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendship which exist between China and Egypt and the other Arab and African states.

Finally, I wish prosperity and well-being to the Arab Republic of Egypt and happiness to its people. I also wish constant development to the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Egypt and good health to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and to the friends who are present here.

Zhao Visits Historic Sites

NC221056 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] PRC Council of State Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the Citadel area this morning. He saw the Muhammad 'Ali mosque and listened to a narration on the history of this Islamic structure and then moved inside the mosque, where he saw Islamic architectural art and also visited Muhammad 'Ali's tomb. He then moved to the outer square, where he had a view of all of Cairo.

The distinguished Chinese guest then visited the War Museum, where he saw ancient Egyptian ruins, foremost among which was Tutankhamen's tomb. He was accompanied on this visit by an honor escort headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi.

The PRC Council of State premier expressed his gratitude for the visit. Replying to a question by the radio correspondent on his evaluation of ancient Egyptian civilization, he said: It is known that Egypt has an ancient civilization and history; this is a fact known to everyone. The Egyptian people can be proud of their glorious ancestors.

TRADE, PAYMENT AGREEMENT WITH PRC EXTENDED

NC212037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 21 Dec (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak and PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang agreed during their meeting today to extend the trade and payment agreement signed between the two countries in 1976 and which expires at the end of this month until December 1983. This was stated by Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id following the news conference held by President Mubarak and Zhao Ziyang.

ABU GHAZALAH ON PRC SUPPLYING AIRCRAFT PARTS

NC212035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1746 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, 21 Dec (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has stated that the PRC has sent Egypt parts of the military aircraft F-6, which the PRC manufactures and which is similar to the Soviet MiG-19. In a statement to reporters following the press conference held by President Husni Mubarak and the PRC State Council premier, Abu Ghazalah said that the PRC will send parts of the military aircraft F-7, which is a match to the Soviet MiG-21. This aircraft will be assembled in Egypt by Egyptian experts.

AMMAN RADIO REPORTS HUSAYN-REAGAN MEETING

JN220718 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Washington -- Official talks between the Jordanian side, led by His Majesty King Husayn, and the U.S. side, led by President Ronald Reagan, were held in the White House at 1130 yesterday, 1830 Amman time. The talks lasted 2 hours. The 1st hour was devoted to talks between his majesty and President Reagan. The members of the two delegations then joined the talks which were interrupted by a working luncheon.

The two sides decided to continue talks under the chairmanship of Prime Miniser Mudar Badran and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

In a statement after the talks, the U.S. President said that his talks with His Majesty King Husayn provided an opportunity to reaffirm the continuous friendship between the two countries. He added: These talks also gave us the opportunity to express our hope for the attainment of our joint aim, that is, a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. I have briefed His Majesty King Husayn on my personal commitment to see peace in the Middle East become a lasting reality. I have also reaffirmed to his majesty my deep commitment to the proposals that I made to the Israelis, Palestinians, and the Arab countries on 1 September. I have also thanked him for his efforts in support of the peace efforts over the past few months.

In reply to the U.S. President's statement, His Majesty King Husayn said: This visit has given us the opportunity to discuss many problems of mutual interest and the challenges that lie before us. His majesty also stressed Jordan's commitment to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East for the sake of a better future for future generations in the region and for the cause of world peace. His majesty praised relations linking the two countries and expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation.

The talks were attended for Jordan by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad al-Lawzi, Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, Army Commander in Chief Ash-Sharif Zayid ibn Shakir, Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and Jordanian Ambassador in Washington 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali. They were also attended for the U.S. side by Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, presidential adviser Deaver, senior White House official James Baker, presidential adviser William Clark, Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Veliotes, U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib, and U.S. Ambassador in Ammam Richard Viets.

His Majesty King Husayn received at his place of residence U.S. Vice President George Bush and some senior U.S. officials.

AR-RA'Y Commentary

JN210944 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Talks Between Husayn and Reagan," AR-RA'Y says: The official talks between His Majesty King Husayn and President Reagan begin in Washington today. U.S. circles are extremely interested in these talks and believe that their results will indicate the prospects for the U.S. President's initiative.

The Arabs are also extremely interested in these talks, because they consider them the touchstone which will prove the seriousness of the U.S. Administration to convince Israel to accept a just and comprehensive peace in the area and the ability of this administration to do so.

Needless to say, the Jordanian stand during the talks will sincerely express the pan-Arab position which puts the saving of the occupied Palestinian territory above all priorities. What Jordan is concerned about is that the peace road becomes clear to prevent Israel from carrying out its evil plan to abort peace efforts. Clearing the peace road necessitates the crystallization of commitments and guarantees assumed by the parties concerned so the peace process can progress quickly toward the specified objective.

AR-RA'Y adds: Undoubtedly, the U.S. vital role is to remove the Israeli obstacles from the peace road. These obstacles are: Israeli rejection of the U.S. initiative and all other initiatives, continuation of the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Palestinian territory and Israeli insistence on predetermining the objective of any future negotiations on the establishment of a Palestinian autonomy under Israeli sovereignty.

AR-RA'Y concludes: If the U.S. role succeeds in removing these obstacles, then there would be real prospects for Reagan's initiative. The Arab stand is not to hinder this initiative, but to point out the ambiguous points in it and develop the positive ones into a form which guarantees all the national rights of the Palestinian people. Therefore, the results of the forthcoming talks between King Husayn and Reagan cannot be separated from the U.S. Administration's role and its desire and ability to succeed in playing this role.

Further Commentary

JN220930 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Talks in Depth," AR-RA'Y says: In an atmosphere of frankness, His Majesty King Husayn and President Reagan held the first round of talks at the White House last night. During the talks, the U.S. President confirmed his personal commitment to achieve permanent peace in the area. One round of talks was scheduled but now the talks will be continued in an other round, which indicates a common desire to further strengthen the dialogue to crystallize the clear concept which will reactivate the peace process and achieve its objectives.

A just solution to the Palestine issue is the basis for permanent peace. This means saving the occupied Palestinian territory, removing Israeli settlements and curbing Israeli intransigence, which insists on the establishment of Israeli sovereignty over Palestinian territory by force and by fait accompli, as the only solution to the issue. Enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their rights is also the backbone of a just and sought after solution and an important pillar in the establishment of peace and stability in the area. In light of these facts, the Arabs and all peace-loving peoples hope that these talks will reconcile the Arab and U.S. stands and create a U.S. role to remove the Israeli obstacles from the road to peace.

AR-RA'Y concludes: Needless to say, the Arabs consider the time factor important just as the U.S. Administration. The Arabs have expressed their interest and sincere desire to achieve peace through the plan adopted by the Fes summit, the constructive dialogue on Reagan's initiative and the frank talks between His Majesty King Husayn and the U.S. President. Therefore, they expect a U.S. move closer to the Arab stand to maintain the time factor and initiate a U.S. active role to remove the Israeli obstacles which hinder the peace process.

AL-JUMAYYIL BRIEFS LEADERS ON WITHDRAWAL PAPER

NC211338 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpts] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this morning briefed, in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, in succession each of the former prime ministers, Sa'ib Salam, Amin al-Hafiz, Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Rashid as-Sulh, and former Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus on the Lebanese working paper for the withdrawal negotiations with Israel.

On leaving the palace after the meeting, Al-Hafiz said: [begin recording] It was necessary to review all the points so that the Lebanese side is well acquainted and familiar with the future and with the circumstances surrounding the coming negotiations. Naturally, it was agreed that the most important objective in the negotiations is the withdrawal and the end of the occupation. However, if the withdrawal and the end of the occupation should ultimately be at the expense of the Lebanese people's dignity and interest, the Lebanese side must adopt a firm stand stemming from its national interest and from the higher interest to which the government was committed before the Chamber of Deputies and the people. [end recording]

President al-Jumayyil then received, in the presence of Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Fu'ad Butrus and then Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh.

On leaving, Fu'ad Butrus said: [begin recording] My meeting with his excellency the president was to acquaint myself with some matters relating to the current march, which is taking place under his patronage and which aims at ousting all the armies from Lebanon and at ending the Lebanese tragedy or whatever is left of it. I feel the president has a broad knowlege of all aspects of these matters and that he is aware of all obstacles that might obstruct the march as well as aspects that can facilitate it. I am assured that the trust is in loyal hands and that the state is proceeding with a realistic spirit. I underline the word realistic because personally I believe only in realistic policy, which takes into consideration all the present factors in the field.

[Question] How would you appraise the phase reached in the negotiations and efforts to end the occupations in Lebanon?

[Answer] We cannot speak of phases in negotiations because these have not started yet. There is a visualization of how these negotiations should be conducted. We all must help to achieve this so that we may achieve the aspired goals, with which no two Lebanese can disagree.

[Question] In view of your political experience, how do you view the future of the situation in Lebanon?

[Answer] I believe Lebanon is returning to a state of relaxation, God willing. I say this while not forgetting or discounting the difficulties that may face the process. However, I believe and hope that Lebanon will overcome them all, first thanks to the cohesion and unity of its people and their confidence in one another, and second thanks to the support that will possibly be given to us by our friends and brothers. [end recording]

[Former] Prime Minister as-Sulh said: [begin recording] There is no doubt that the phase we have reached is one of the most critical ones in Lebanon's crisis. We are at the gates of negotiations upon which many crisis. We are at the gates of negotiations upon which many serious results depend. Perhaps these can be termed fateful results. Therefore, my meeting with the president was to hear his statement in this respect and what the Lebanese Government seeks in the coming negotiations.

I can say that Lebanon is standing fast and is adopting a complete national stance. I can say with satisfaction that the country is in trustworthy hands.

However, the Israeli enemy is well known for his ambitions, savagery, and methods. Therefore, the Lebanese must face him with much caution and precision and with a united will. The country's destiny also depends on the unity of its will and stance. We support the government in this phase with all our determination and belief so that our homeland will return to what it was before and so that the Israelis will leave and the country will have its sovereignty restored over all its territory, and so Lebanon many resume its role in the area and in the world. [end recording]

AL-WAZZAN ON START OF TALKS WITH ISRAEL

NC211822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Following the first round of consultations [with former prime ministers], Prime Minister al-Wazzan said the consultations today involved the former prime ministers and that President al-Jumayyil will meet other figures to complete discussions with them.

Following his departure from the palace, Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked: Today you summoned a number of political leaders and briefed them on the current efforts to start the negotiations and liberate Lebanese territory, would you give us an assessment of those consultations?

Al-Wazzan said: I cannot give an assessment, because by consulting with our colleagues the former prime ministers at this stage, we seek to benefit from their experience and knowledge under the fateful circumstances we are passing through. We need every wise opinion to help us crystallize all ideas to adopt sound positions, because at this stage, Lebanon cannot tolerate any mistake or setback.

Thus, we welcome the ideas that the former prime ministers set forth. We have briefed them on the situation we are passing through and the ideas heard outside the official framework, which will eventually become clear through the ideas that will be presented to us at the start of the negotiations.

Al-Wazzan added: You know we are at the threshold of negotiations, now that the basic knot is removed, a knot that prevented the negotiations, I specifically mean the venue of Jerusalem, which we overcame after the Israeli Cabinet rescinded its decision. Today, we received a report from Ambassador Draper indicating that the Israeli side had shown a readiness in principle to start the negotiations shortly, perhaps before Christmas. We hope to start this important issue in our national life quickly. An hour of salvation is like a year of worship regarding our national pride and need in our march to save our country.

Asked whether the negotiations will start this Thursday, Al-Wazzan said: I do not know. If I knew of a specific date or venue, I would have announced it.

Asked if the framework of consultations will be expanded, Al-Wazzan said: Anyone who wants to consult, must consult with all leaderships. At this stage, we chose to hold limited consultations with the [former] prime ministers. His excellency the president intends to consult with other figures and I leave it to his excellency to announce their names.

Asked if any meeting will be held this afternoon or tomorrow, Al-Wazzan said: Tomorrow, we will meet with [former] Prime Minister al-Huss, and I leave it to his excellency to choose the other figures.

RADIO DETAILS NEGOTIATIONS WORKING PAPER

NC211848 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1645 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The central news agency this evening reported that the Lebanese draft working paper, on the basis of which the Lebanese delegation will hold negotiations with Israel, includes six principal amendable articles. These are:

1. The need for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory and for considering this point a basic principle for the success of the government's future plan in restoring full authority and consolidating the U.S. initiative.

2. Extending the state's sovereignty throughout Lebanon through the legitimate authorities represented by the army, the internal security forces, and the public security, in full cooperation with the multinational forces' and the application of valid Lebanese laws to all residents in Lebanon after the withdrawal of all people who have no right to stay in Lebanon.

3. Acting to increase the number of the multinational force and to expand the area of its deployment.

4. Adopting the U.S. efforts as a framework for negotiations.

5. Agreeing to the implementation of withdrawal in two stages, the first stage up to Ad-Damur and Al-Biqa' regarding the Israeli and Syrian forces, and the withdrawal of the Palestinians from all Lebanon and, for the second stage, the complete withdrawal of all foreign forces, on the condition that this be completed no later than 15 February 1983.

6. Security arrangments will be made to end the state of enmity between Lebanon and Israel.

The terms with which the sixth article will be written are still under discussion to reach the required formula.

TUWAYNI COMMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH ISRAEL

NC220815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Ghassan Tuwayni, the official in charge of coordinating the negotiations [for the withdrawal of foreign forces] among the various parties, has said there will be no future for any peace plan in the Middle East before the withdrawals from Lebanon. He said: If Lebanon continues to be used as a battlefield and we fail to strengthen it by the withdrawals, a new security system, Lebanese unity, and restoration of the legitimate sovereignty, the whole Middle East will be exposed to 1,001 explosions. The United States is well aware of this. He stressed that it is not time now to discuss a peace agreement, but the question is to secure the withdrawals and to set up security measures and then we will lokk to the future of the whole area.

Tuwayni was speaking on Lebanese TV on the "Behind the News" program. On the expected negotiations, he said: The conditions for negotiations are to give the negotiator, particularly the Lebanese negotiator, wide scope of negotiation, namely the scope of concealing his cards, the scope of playing these cards with freedom, and the scope of not pressuring him, particularly as we are facing a strong Israeli negotiator.

He said: What the Lebanese negotiator expects is that Lebanon will negotiate in unity with the legitimate Lebanese authority, which is embarking upon these negotiations with its three wings [ajnihah] without disparity among these wings, without complexes, and with strength and courage knowing that there is one negotiator, namely the Lebanese state.

On the date and venue of the negotiations, Tuwayni said: The U.S. Government will not notify the Lebanese side of the final position, which the U.S. mediator will crystallize between Beirut and Tel Aviv. I believe the first date will be before Christmas. We are very much in a hurry to retrieve our land from all sides.

SECURITY FORCES DEPLOY IN TRIPOLI QUARTERS

NC211836 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The security situation today improved both in the mountain and in Tripoli amid indications suggesting the situation will improve further until life is returned to normal.

Cautious calm prevailed in the 'Alayh area this morning. In the afternoon, however, sniper fire resumed in the town. The international [Damascus-Beirut] highway was closed at Dahr al-Wahsh.

Tension prevailed in Al-Ghabun following last night's incidents. In Ash-Shuf, the situation remains calm without any incidents.

In Tripoli, the situation remains calm and security reports did not indicate any incidents worth mentioning except yesterday's explosion.

At 1430 today, mechanized internal security forces units entered the Bab at-Tabbanah and Ba'l Muhsin areas and the sniper fire has ceased completely.

SYRIAN FORCES REPORTEDLY TO WITHDRAW FROM AL-BIQA'

GF211158 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Dec (QNA) -- Reliable official sources in Beirut have affirmed to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, which published the report today, that Syria has informed Lebanon that it will partially pull out its forces from the Lebanese district of Al-Biqa' before the end of December and that the pullout will start in the next few days and will be gradual.

These sources said that the new Syrian stance was conveyed in a recent letter from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. Moreover, these sources said the reason that made the Syrian president adopt this new stance is the fact that the letter he had received from the Lebanese president contained assurances that Lebanon will not make any unilateral peace treaty with Israel and will not accede to Israel's intention to control security in southern Lebanon.

LIBYAN LEADER JALLUD ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 21 DEC

JN211340 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the 1 September Revolution, arrived in Damascus today on a visit to Syria. He was received at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN211645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the 1 September Revolution in fraternal Libya at 1630 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

USSR REPORTEDLY ACCEPTS NEW SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

GF211922 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] A well-informed Arab source has indicated that the Supreme Soviet has agreed to accept the accreditation of a new Syrian ambassador to the Kremlin. The new ambassador is Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, who has held the posts of prime minister and speaker of the People's Council.

During the past 2 years no Syrian ambassador has resided in Moscow. The matter surprised Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal during his recent visit to Moscow from 2 to 4 December.

SHARON BRIEFS KNESSET COMMITTEE ON LEBANESE TALKS

TA211258 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1245 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon believes there is a reasonable chance for Syrian agreement to the evacuation of all terrorists from Lebanon. Sharon told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that this is the first stage toward the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

The defense minister detailed to the committee the achievements of the framework agreement with Lebanon: the withdrawal of all foreign forces, ending the state of war, open borders for commerce and tourism, agreement not to conduct hostile propaganda, stopping the economic boycott, and opening an Israeli office in Beirut for handling and coordinating the negotiations between the joint committees. Sharon accused the United States of acting to delay the negotiations in order to link them to certain dates. In this, Sharon alluded to the conclusion of the work by the commission of inquiry investigating the Sabra and Shatila incidents. This report was transmitted by our correspondents in the Knesset Gil'ad Mishori and Sha'ul Stav.

More on Briefing

TA211527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] There were three major headlines in the defense minister's briefing of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today: First, that the draft document on an arrangement with Lebanon includes a clause discussing the abolition of the state of warfare; second, that 14 additional Nahal outposts will be established in Judaea and Samaria in order, as he put it, to preempt the materialization of such political plans in the territories that are not compatible with the Israeli Government's views; and the third involved criticism of the United States for conducting negotiations over the Lebanese issue at a turtle's pace out of various considerations. Here is Razi Barqay, reporting from the studio:

Good evening. The draft agreement [heskem], Minister Sharon said, that I have in my possession has not yet been submitted to the prime minister or the foreign minister, which is why I cannot divulge any details. This was the defense minister's opening statement, and yet he disclosed a few principles underlining the political arrangement [hesder] in Lebanon: The abolition of the state of warfare. The Lebanese requested a less binding article, saying for example that hostile activities be prevented, but Israel opposed this and insisted on its position. As for normalization, there will be open borders for the transfer of goods and travel. There will be a permanent Israeli representation in Beirut up to the point when a peace treaty is signed, Minister Sharon said.

MK Beni Shalita queried: Will there simultaneously be a Lebanese representation in Jerusalem? To which Sahron replied: The matter has not yet been finalized. There will not be PLO offices in Lebanon, Minister Sharon continued, and hostile propaganda will similarly be banned. The security arrangements will guarantee the prevention of activity from the northern border. There will be three early-warning stations and only Lebanese forces will be permitted to move in the 45-km zone. The withdrawal of the forces will only begin once Israel receives the prisoners, the missing-in-action, and the bodies of the fallen.

Sharon criticized the United States, as stated previously. The Americans attempted to direct the negotiations at an extremely slow pace in order to tie both these negotiations and Israel to the Reagan plan. This effort, he said, has failed. The United States was motivated by considerations pertaining to dates as well as the moods in Israel as well, Sharon stated. Ge'ula Kohen wished to know whether he meant the dates with which the commission of inquiry was concerned. Sharon replied: I did not say this. The assumption that something might happen that would allow someone to change the situation in Israel is amateurish, the defense minister said.

There was yet another disclosure in his statement: Regarding the settlements, he told the Alignment members: I have learned from both you and Yisra'el Galilee, that a further 14 Nahal outposts are being set up in Judaea and Samaria in addition to the 24 that are already in existence. The speed of construction work in the territories is such that it is already impossible to implement political plans there are alien and foreign to Israel's interests.

All the Alignment speakers welcomed the breakthrough provided that it exists not only on paper, they said. A brief argument ensued over this between Abba Eban and Minister Sharon. MK Eban said: I hope that after the breakthrough and the release of confidential information to the media, there will still be a breakthrough in the negotiations. Sharon: Mr Eban, this is precisely what you said 2 days ago to the U.S. ambassador in the intermission of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's concert. The acoustics in the auditorium are superb. Abba Eban: Ambassador Lewis is the one who said this, evincing great concern over the prior disclosure. Sharon: Lewis came to you in a happy mood, yet you poured cold water on him. Eban summed up: If indeed an agreement [heskem] is worked out along these lines and in the spirit of things that you mentioned here, I would regard it as a positive development. Yitzhaq Rabin seconded him, saying: If indeed what we have is a declaration that the state of warfare is being abolished, this will be a substantial, significant achievement.

Sharon asked the opposition members: Why are you so surprised? After all, people like you, who describe themselves as belonging to the peace front, should have shown a bit of joyfulness over such achievements. These were the defense minister's remarks today at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Comments on W. Bank

TA211603 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1515 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Israel will neither evacuate any territory nor withdraw from Lebanon before the IDF soldiers that are imprisoned, or those who are missing, or kidnapped by either the Syrians or the terrorists, are returned. This was made clear today by the defense minister, who briefed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. The committee members were also told today that only Lebanese military and police forces will be stationed in the security strip in southern Lebanon, and not UNIFIL or multinational force units. Here is a report from the Knesset by our correspondent Sha'ul Stav:

[Begin recording] Minister Sharon told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee members today that there is a good chance the Syrians will give their consent to carry out the first stage of the evacuation of the foreign forces from Lebanon, a stage that would include, among other things, the evacuation of all the terrorists from that country.

Minsiter Sharon accused the United States of trying to forestall the negotiations in order to link it to an Isareli acceptance of the Reagan plan. I am not sure, the defense minister said, that this did not stem from additional consdierations, as well. This was the way he implied the date for the publication of the conclusions reached by the commission of inquiry. He made it unequivocally clear that the return of the IDF soldiers who are either imprisoned, missing, or kidnapped by Syria and the terrorist organizations is a sine qua non without which no withdrawal will be carried out from any area in Lebanon. Minister Sharon specified the achievements as they are evidenced in the draft agreement [heskem] with Lebanon. The include, among other things, agreement that only Lebanese Army and police forces -- and not UNIFIL or mutlinational force units -- will be permitted inside the security strip in southern Lebanon. It was further agreed that the state of war between the two countries will be abolished, that the economic boycott will terminate as will hostile propaganda, and that the borders will be opened to commerce and tourism.

MK Ge'ula Kohen congratulated the Cabinet for the forbearance and determination it showed in the course of the negotiations, but added that it could and should have obtained a peace agreement with Lebanon.

It appeared from the remarks the defense minister made to the committee members that the Israeli ambassador to the United States, Moshe Arens, also believes that it could have been possible to obtain a peace treaty with Lebanon and that a demand for one could have been defended more effectively in the Western capitals.

Alignment MK Abba Eban said that the vociferous reports over the attainment of the draft agreement could torpedo the chance of reaching that very agreement, and has already invited Arab pressure on Lebanon. Nonetheless, he welcomed the Cabinet for having given up the condition that the talks be held exclusively in Jerusalem. He went on to ask: Why should that same logic not apply to the negotiations with Egypt over autonomy, too?

On another subject, the defense minister brought the tidings to the committee members that not long ago 24 new Nahal outposts were established in Judaea and Samaria, adding that 14 more will soon be established. Sharon said that we are nearing a point of no return, a situation where no plan regarding Judaea and Samaria outside the autonomy plan would be feasible. As early as this summer, Judaea and Samaria will be inhabited by 40,000 Jews, with many more still due to come.

MK Hayim Bar-Lev asked: What good are 40,000 Jews with regard to 1 and 1/2 million Arabs? MK Ge'ula Kohen replied: Your remarks are totally hypocritical. After all, you have been doing everything to stop even those 40,000 Jews from being there. [end recording]

PEACE TALKS REPORTEDLY TO BEGIN BEFORE CHRISTMAS

TA211248 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1245 GMT Dec 82

[Text] The talks between Israel and Lebanon will begin before Christmas, namely, within 3 days. This was announced a short while ago by U.S. mediator Morris Draper in a telephone call from Jerusalem to President Amin al-Jumayyil in Beirut.

The Lebanese prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, was the one to announce this to journalists, adding that Israel, Lebanon and the United States, all agreed to the beginning of negotiations within 3 days.

The venue of the direct deliberations between the two countries has not been released yet, but it is believed in Beirut that they will be conducted in Khaldah, Beirut's southern suburb, or in Geneva, Switzerland. This has been learned by our Arab affairs correspondent Gay Bekhor.

Location of Talks Reported

TA221102 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The talks between Lebanese and Israeli representatives will begin the middle of next week, and will be held alternately in Qirvat Shemona and the Khaldah suburb, near Beirut. This was agreed on in contacts held recently between Israeli and Lebanese representatives. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that today Foreign Minister David Kimche and the defense minister's aide, Avraham Tamir, are holding consultations preparatory to the beginning of the talks.

BURG ON PEACE WITH LEBANON, AUTONOMY TALKS

TA211302 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Interior Minsiter Dr Yosef Burg is optimistic about the changes of the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon. During a visit to the village of Julis, in western Galilee, Burg said that if there is no interference, then we are facing the beginning of a new era. Dr Burg made these remarks to our correspondent Yo'el Dar.

[Begin Burg recording] If there is no outside interference -- outside could begin with Moscow and end somewhere else, for example in Damascus -- I believe the chances are positive. This brings me to the second part of your question. If we first succeed in reaching a de facto peace, and perhaps, God willing, also in reaching a de jure peace, namely a written peace -- not only an arrangement or an agreement but also a treaty -- this would mean that we will have peace with a neighbor in the north and one in the south.

This is quite many, since the west is no problems, leaving only the east. We are negotiating on this front. I think the Judaea and Samaria Arabs are mistaken when they do not come themselves to the autonomy negotiations. This is no good. We could have already been seeing autonomous life there. To my regret, they have missed this and it is about time they realize that it woudl be better for them, better for all of us, for them to come to the negotiating table. [end recording]

A rally was held in the village of Julis today in commemoration of the 11 Druze killed in the Tyre disaster 40 days ago.

BEN-ME'IR ON LEBANESE TALKS, COMPLICATIONS

TA210611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] While progress has been made between Isreael and Lebanon, Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir has warned there are complications over troops becasue Syria has not committed itself to a pullout from Lebanon:

[Begin Ben-Me'ir recording] Unfortunately, I cannot say that I have any clear-cut information as of a formal and definite commitement of the Syrians, at least not to our knowledge, regarding their withdrawal. This is really where the ball is at the moment, because it really depends on the Syrians. They have to be willing to move and to get out of Lebanon -- and beforehand, before we begin the operation; and that is the first stage, to get all the PLO people out of all of Lebanon. This again is mainly up to the Syrians, because they are in Syrian-controlled areas.

The United States is working on this. Ambassador Habib said that they are going to put a major effort behind it. I wish him all success.

MA'ARIV COMMENTARY ON U.S. POLICY ON LEBANON

TA211348 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Dec 82 p 5

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "A Reminder"]

[Text] Even after the latest Cabinet session at which the working paper signed with Lebanon was approved, a discordant voice was heard.

One of the ministers saw to it that the fact that at the Cabinet session he had said the United States should not be abandoned in the negotiations with Lebanon was publicized.

This emphasis by the minister, who does not deal with political issues, could create the impression that he and only he is aware of the U.S. side, while his Cabinet colleagues have lost their senses and do not understand that the United States must be incorportated in the final agreement with Lebanon. In fact, all the ministers know that without the United States, neither peace nor normalization with Lebanon will be established. This is because, thanks to Israel, U.S. influence has increased in Beirut and the Government of Lebanon consults with the Government of the United States about every one of its political moves. Therefore, the United States holds the key to the implementation of the basic agreement achieved between Ari'el Sharon and President Amin al-Jumayyil's representative.

Therefore, the announcement issued yesterday by the U.S. State Department that welcomed the Israeli Cabinet decision as a "positive step forward," expressing the hope that the talks between Israel and Lebanon would begin and conclude as soon as possible, is somewhat worrisome.

This presentation of the Cabinet decision, as though its main point, the concession on holding the talks in Jerusalem, could confuse the most important aspect of the Cabinet decision, that of the breakthrough in the negotiations, has already occurred with the achievement of a "working paper" agreed upon between an authorized representative of the president of Lebanon and the defense minister. This U.S. ignoring of the main point of the Israeli Cabinet decision can harm the chances of the final agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

When the Cabinet returned at the end of November and approved the decision from mid-October, that the talks with Lebanon should be held alternately in Jerusalem and Beirut, the Americans began a campaign against Israel, as though we were holding up the agreement with Lebanon because of a procedural reason. The U.S. propaganda campaign bore fruit and some ministers' views weakened and they even began to whisper against the Government of Israel's position, and then, on 2 October, I published the following words in this column:

"We are again being forced to advance on two tracks -- the overt and the covert. There are not many among us, and certainly no Americans, who understand that it will be difficult to realize the security arrangement if we do not give the president of Lebanon the chance to declare that he has rejected some Israeli demands. He needs this for the Arab countries. He needs this for the Muslim citizens of his country.

Without the ability to make a public announcement that the Government of Lebanon has rejected the Israeli demand for negotiations on the ministerial level, it would be hard for the Government of Lebanon to agree on the substantive issues. And even the demand to conduct the talks in Jerusalem is vital for the progress of the substantive negotiations now being conducted without the publicity spotlights of the Habib-Draper duo."

Furthermore, on 10 December, at the peak of the Washington campaign against improving the conditions of the aid to Israel, I wrote:

"The U.S. Administration is not addressing its words to Lebanon when it says hardhitting words to the Government of Israel about the negotiations on the matter of Lebanon."

"The U.S. Administration certainly knows that if it reaches the point of Israel signing an agreement with Lebanon, Israel will not insist on it being signed in Jerusalem, just as the peace treaty with Egypt was not signed in Jerusalem."

However, the U.S. Administration did not ease up on public opinion in its country and even in ours. Every day complaints were hard against the Government of Israel about it being intransigent on the matter of the location of the talks, and therefore not making progress possible in the negotiations with Lebanon.

The procedural block set up on the road to the "formal talks" at that time may actually have helped to first conclude the negotiations on the second track and reach an early agreement before the beginning of the "formal talks" with the participation of Ambassadors Habib and Draper.

This in fact is how we acted during the negotiations with Jordan in Rhodes. We brought the conclusions we had agreed upon directly to the negotiations in the palace of King 'Abdallah for approval to the "Roses Hotel" in Rhodes, in the presence of the mediator.

Matters reached the point where one day a "senior U.S. source" came out with a frontal attack against the Government of Israel, accusing it, in a talk with correspondents in Tel Aviv, of deliberately holding up the negotiations with Lebanon.

The remarks were hardhitting and so I went to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir with a straight question: Is this true? And I hope that the foreign minister, who is absent from Israel now, will forgive me if I disclose his answer: I do not know what the Americans are basing their suspicions on. I know that the negotiations are progressing and we are very close to an agreement with Lebanon.

Even before that, on 6 December, I wrote:

"We have already made great progress toward the direct negotiations with the Lebanese, thanks only to the feeling we have imparted to them that Israel is prepared to remain in Lebanon all winter. The impatience being shown by several Cabinet ministers shows that Israel is losing its patience, and in this way, we are encouraging those elements in Lebanon opposed to a political-security agreement with Israel."

At that time, a campaign was being conducted in Israel against the trips by the ministers of foreign affairs and defense to Latin America instead of concentrating on the Lebanese issue.

Post factum, we have found out that those trips were actually important for the Lebanese issue. This is because they proved that, in contrast to the picture being depicted in the media in Israel, that there was ferment among Cabinet ministers who were demanding an immediate withdrawal to the security belt without guaranteeing the political conditions -- those conducting the negotiations -- the ministers of foreign affairs and defense -- remained calm. They were not losing their patience until they also obtained the political clauses in the arrangement.

Looking back, perhaps this also helped the breakthrough that occurred last week through the minister of defense.

Before the agreement was signed, on 10 December I wrote:

"It seems strange, but in fact we are very close to an agreement with Lebanon."

"Close, but not yet sure of it. This is because Israel is not working alone in Lebanon. There are many other elements and the Government in Lebanon is still not crystallized. Various and contradictory forces are active in it."

These remarks are also valid today even after an agreement in principle has been obtained with President al-Jumayyil's representative. The realization of this agreement also depends on an outstretched hand from the United States, and on the ability all of us show, both government and opposition, not to lose patience in the middle of the diplomatic negotiations we are now due to begin.

2 IDF OFFICERS KILLED, 3 WOUNDED IN MINE BLAST

TA220617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Two IDF officers were killed and three others wounded yesterday when an IDF jeep ran over a mine near Kamid al-Lawz in the eastern sector. The investigation into the details of the case has not yet been completed, and this morning IDF investigations are resuming their investigation in the field. Hayim Hecht reports:

The group of officers went out on a routine patrol by commanders in the sector yesterday. The patrol included several vehicles. At about 1300, the convoy left the paved road and entered a dirt road. The patrol travelled some 800 meters on this road, then climbed onto a hill in order to have a view of the area. About 15 minutes later, the vehicles turned around and reentered the same dirt road leading to the paved road. The jeeps travelled along exactly the same path they had taken a few minutes earlier. However, because of the muddy conditions, the lead jeep skidded and its rear left wheel hit a mine planted in the middle of the road. The force of the blast sent the jeep flying 12 meters and it landed upside down. Two senior officers were killed on the spot, and three other officers who were in the jeep were wounded. The other officers in the patrol immediately began rescue work and providing first aid. A helicopter arrived at the site after a few minutes and evacuated the casualties to Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

The depth of the crater in the middle of the road indicated that the bomb was especially large, and two mines may have been involved. Additional IDF units arrived at the site, and after it was confirmed that there were no more mines in the area, they began searching for the tracks of those who planted the mine, if indeed it was planted within the last 24 hours.

The incident took place about 2 kilometeres from the Syrian lines. It is known that there are several terrorist units within the Syrian area.

Until 2 months ago, there have been frequent incidents of shooting and planting mines. However, after two severe IDF reactions in which the Syrians and terrorists suffered intense fire, the sector became quiet.

In recent weeks, the Syrians have been making obvious efforts to preserve quiet in the sector, and from our area, it can be seen that they sometimes use violence to impose operational discipline on the terrorists in their area. As stated, the investigation of the incident has yet to be completed. But in light of the recent political developments, and especially in view of the report that the Syrians have agreed to a partial withdrawal, it is reasonable to assume that the mine was a terrorist exercise -- a provocation intended to heat up the sector, with the aim of thwarting the imminent agreement, an agreement that will ultimately eliminate the terrorists' presence in Lebanon.

LEBANESE OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN ASH-SHUF TALKS

TA210525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Yesterday, official Lebanese Government representatives participated, for the first time, in a meeting of the committee set up to maintain the cease-fire in the Ash-Shuf mountains. IDF officers also participated in this committee. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that senior officials from the Beirut Defense and Interior Ministries came to the meeting in Dayr al-Qamar. The officials discussed the traffic arteries in the area and the positions which the Lebanese Army will occupy in the Ash-Shuf mountains.

It was reported yesterday that 1,200 Lebanese soldiers arrived in 'Alayh in preparation for their deployment in the Ash-Shuf mountains. Beirut's AN-NAHAR reported that they are scheduled to enter the area this week.

HADDAD STATEMENT OPPOSING COMMUNAL ARMY

TA210930 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Statement by Free Lebanon Commander Major Sa'd Haddad on 21 December; place not given -- read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Captain 'Adnan Humsi has told some of his aides that in order to pay salaries to the troops in the south he and Colonel Johnny 'Abduh have proposed the formation of military alignments which will operate in coordination with Israel and Maj Sa'd Haddad. These alignments should not include militias, since our militias comprise a large number of Muslims, especially Shi'ites, and the goal is to form a purely Christian army.

We have no choice but to regret such methods, which aim at sowing the seeds of intercommunal intrigues which will lead to fighting and disintegration in the south. We are proud that under the most difficult circumstances, when the country was divided, in this small part of the earth we managed to safeguard national unity and demonstrate exemplary coexistence between members of all communities, members of the army and all the inhabitants of the area. We have founded an army of all the Lebanese communities, since we view every person only through the glass of true Lebanese nationalism. If Capt Humsi and Col Johnny 'Abduh do not approve of an army of all communities, why did they join the Lebanese Army in the first place, as this army operates according to the 6.6 rule? And why have they not resigned from it since this rule is still in effect? In this context, we express special appreciation to the army commander whose latest orders in the intelligence system have dispersed the plotters of intrigues in the army and throughout the country. We hope he will continue in this matter until he reaches the final goal.

RADIO ON LOCATION OF NEW NAHAL 'FOOTHOLDS'

TA211818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The defense minister disclosed today that another 14 Nahal footholds are in the process of being built in Judaea and Samaria. He said this was aimed at preempting the materialization of plans for the territories that do not harmonize with Israel's concepts. Addressing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Minister Sharon again criticized the United States, saying that the Americans deliberately stalled on the Lebanese negotiations for a variety of reasons, some of which had to do with dates and moods in Israel. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the footholds the defense minister will announce, will be concentrated particularly in the southern part of the Hebron hills and in Samaria. One foothold -- Berakha Bet -- will be set up on Mt Gerizim. Additional footholds will be established near Nabulus and the northern part of Samaria. Most of the planned footholds are being set up in conjunction with the settlement bodies, taking into consideration the possibility that they may, in time, also include a civilian settlement. They will be set up on elevated sites that have an overview of the entire area, in order to control state land, similar to the purpose of the Galilee outposts.

Our correspondent adds that the settlement institutions are slowly working out a proposal to establish an urban center along Mt Gerizim, but that this idea has not yet been probed in terms of what kind of state land is available in that region. This urban center will control the city of Nabulus.

All the new settlements constitute a part of the general master plan for Judaea and Samaria for the next 30 years.

HA'ARETZ ANALYZES WEST BANK CONSTRUCTION

TA211415 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Dec 82 p 9

[Commentary by 'El'azar Lebin: "Heavy Subsidy"]

[Text] The settlements of Judaea and Samaria are being built by three main methods: 1) The ministry of Housing and Construction receives land from the Israel Lands Authority and hands it over for building to contracting companies, mainly public ones, in accordance with what is the norm within the Green Line and profit margins that are predetermined; 2) Initiators buy plots of land and put out bids to contracting companies, mainly private ones, for the building of the entire settlement; 3) Initiators who have large plots of land sell plots to individuals who do with it as they see fit, with every initiator hiring a contractor or subcontractor to build the home of his dreams.

All of this construction is subsidized, a heavy subsidy, from beginning to end. If it is a question of construction on the initiative of the Ministry of Construction, the contracting companies pay only 5 percent of the land's value instead of 80 percent as was the custom in the past beyond the Green Line. The subsidy is given for independent construction without any differentiation as to whether it is the builder or the initiator. The subsidy is so heavy and massive that it seems that only fools will not build their new homes here -- unless they fear that in the end Israel will have to evacuate the West Bank and Israeli ownership of the land will be cancelled, according to the rules of the international game. There is no chance that in this event the State of Israel will be able to compensate the evacuees, as was done in the Rafah approaches.

The new Ministry of Housing and Construction plan for the settlements of Judaea and Samaria was put into operation last Thursday, 16 December, and it also applies to those who have purchased apartments or are building them themselves, starting from 15 October.

The plan divides the settlements on Judaea and Samaria into three groups, according to how close they are to the Green Line: Group three, which is the closest to the center center of Israel, includes the following settlements: Elqana, Bet Arye, Barqan, Bene Modi'in Yu'azar, Yaqir (including Norfim), Ma'ale Shomron, Netafim, Nili, Na'ale, Sal'it, 'Ofarim, Sha'are Tiqva, Bet Horon, Hadasha, Kfar Addumim, 'Anatot and Ramat Qidron. The ministry of Construction claims that these settlements "will receive aid resembling that for the other urban settlements -- a loan totalling 300,000 shekels, index-linked, with an interest of 5.7 percent." This simple statement is not correct [last sentence in boldface]. The Ministry of Construction's internal document states that this loan will be given "in addition to personal entitlement in accordance with the ministry's aid plan." So, let us say a young couple received, for instance, a 400,000-shekel loan (if it has accumulated between 0-1,200 points -- most of the young couples are in this group), it then receives another 300,000 shekels -- altogether 700,000 shekels.

In group three, loans at least are only given to families lacking housing. However, while inside the Green Line borders, the loans are only given to purchase a modest apartment with restrictions on area. In Judaea and Samaria, there is no ceiling and the happy purchasers are also entitled to receive loans to buy a cottage or a villa. It seems that it is only in Judaea and Samaria that purchasers can receive loans to build villas.

In groups one and two, all the dams burst and anyone who goes to more distant regions in Samaria will receive generous aid, even if he has an apartment or even a villa somewhere else in Israel. Settlement group two includes Elon Shvut, Efrat, Bet El, Daniyyel, Neve Tzuf, 'Ofra, 'Enav, Presagot, Qedumim, Shave Shomron, and Telem. A family with housing which already has an apartment or villa in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem or Savyon will receive a loan of 380,000 shekels, index-linked, and with interest of 5.7 percent and yet another grant of 120,000 shekels. A family that does not have housing will receive a loan of 710,000 thousand shekels, on terms resembling those given to families in development settlements: 90,000 shekels without index-linkage and at an interest of up to 3.4 percent, that is, in fact, a grant, 470,000 index-linked, and interest-free, 150,000 shekels index-linked and at an interest of 5.7 percent, but apart from these loans, the settlers receive a grant of 120,000 shekels which is not given in development areas. [last seven words in boldface] This aid encompasses a large part of the cost of the apartment.

Now let us move to the most preferential group, "group one," those who live or will live in Elon More, Homesh, Hinnanit, Harish, Kokhav Hashahar, Mevo Dotan, Mikhmash, Ma'on, Ma'ale 'Amos, Mizpe Yerihi, 'Ateret, Qazir, Rehan, Rimonim, Sannur, Shilo, Sheqed, Tappu'ah and Teqo'a. These are the settlements farthest from the center of Israel. There will certainly be somebody who will say that those who live there should be compensated for the distance and the pioneer spirit, but one should know that in the development settlement farthest away [last two words in bold face] in Hazor, Bet She'an, Yeruham and Mizpe Ramon, government aid comes to 800,000 shekels and that is all. The settlements noted are certainly closer to the center of Israel than the distant development settlements.

And, nevertheless, the settlements in group one permit a family without housing that builds its home there to receive a loan of 850,000 shekels (of which 100,000 is not index-linked and 600,000 is index-linked and interest-free) and another grant of 150,000 shekels. Altogether the aid to these settlers amounts to a million shekels. To this day, no aid on this scale has ever been given to any family in Israel. [last sentence in boldface]

It should be stressed that a "family without housing" entitled to the massive aid described, is not necessarily a family without a home of its own. The definition as far as Judaea and Samaria is concerned, stipulates that people living in cheap apartments whose value in the center of the country, for example, is not more than 300,000 shekels, are also entitled to benefits in the category of "without housing." In practice, this permits a family living in a key money apartment to enjoy the preferential benefits as though it was without housing, and at the same time, to enjoy an additional income from the sale of its current flat. This too is prejudice in favor of the tenants of Judaea and Samaria: Within the Green Line borders, only a family living in a key money apartment "in crowded conditions" is entitled to aid of this sort -- that is, three people or more per room. This condition does not apply to purchasers of apartments in Judaea and Samaria.

And there is another, concealed, subsidy: Who is to finance the expenses of development and infrastructure likely to amount to 200,000 shekels and more for an apartment, including building roads and building shelters? The internal directives of the Ministry of Construction stipulate that when the ministry does the infrastructure and development work, the settlers will be debited with returning the development costs, the rate of the return will be determined separately." [punctuation as published] If the intention is to debit the settlers with the full expense, why the provision that the rate of return will be discussed separately in the future? This is a heavy hint that an agreement may be reached on the rate of return, suiting both sides -- and the settlers will certainly not suffer from this.

DUDIN REPORTEDLY 'DISSATISFIED' WITH REPLACEMENT

TA211014 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Dec 82 p 2

[Report by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] Differences of opinion have recently been discovered in the village leagues leadership. It has been learned that Mustafa Dudin is showing marked dissatisfaction with the appointment of his replacement in Hebron, Muhammad an-Nasir, who was appointed by the civilian administration after Dudin was appointed head of the Federation of Village Leagues against Dudin's opposition.

In Dudin's opinion, village leagues sources say, An-Nasir is showing independent initiative and is not listening to the directives Dudin is giving him. They say Dudin even took the trouble recently to send threatening messages to An-Nasir demanding that he obey his directives.

It has also been learned that the village leagues intend to replace the leader of the leagues in Bethlehem, (Basharah Qusmayya), because they think he is not suitable to act as head of the region. One of the candidates intended to replace him is (Farid 'Aziza), one of the richest businessmen in Bethlehem.

LEAGUE LEADERS VIEW DUDIN AS 'VERY SHAKY'

TA221025 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Dec 82 p 2

[Report by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] The standing of Mustafa Dudin, head of the area village leagues, has become very shaky. It was learned that the area village leagues leaders are dissatisfied with his leadership and the political orientation he is trying to give the leagues, and that his autocratic style of running the village leagues' affairs makes it impossible for them to develop and extricate themselves from political isolation. It was also reported that the regional heads of the village leagues refrain from cooperating with Dudin and from accepting his recommendations concerning the day-to-day management of their affairs.

The leagues have recently established new institutions which, in their view, will provide them with a new orientation and momentum. These include a labor union, designed to devote itself to the rights of Arab workers in the West Bank and in Israel; a youth movement, affiliated to the area village leagues; as well as new branches with the aim of expanding the leagues' membership ranks.

The new head of the civilian administration, Major General Shlomo Ilia, last night met with area village leagues' heads in Hebron and received from them a review about their methods of reorganization. A meeting of area village leagues' leaders on the West Bank is said to be scheduled for Friday to discuss new ways of action to be taken by the leagues, so they may attain a political status that will have to be taken into account.

COMMENTARY ON PLO OBJECTIVES IN AID TO TERRITORIES

TA211402 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Dec 82 p 17

[Article by Josef Tzuri'el: "The PLO Pays"]

[Text] Maybe money does (not) answer everything, but the PLO is now going for broke. A flood of aid is flowing into east Jerusalem and the administered territories. This is what the PLO can offer after its defeat in Lebanon. It regards money as one of its main holds on the area.

The money is not given to anyone who asks for it. A framework for distribution has been established. Anyone who regards himself as eligible is asked to be included in an organizational framework.

This is how unions were established recently: of porters in east Jerusalem, carpenters in Bayt Sahur and Bayt Jalah, taxi drivers in Hebron, court employees in Nabulus, and educational workers in Jericho. These unions all have one object -- aid for whoever needs it. Money is given primarily for the purpose of building a house; a respectable sum is allocated for the improvement of a workshop, and study grants are given.

The money originates in the oil principalities. This is a tax they have become accustomed to paying all these years. Now they are prepared to pay more in order to lessen the criticism of them . d silence their consciences.

This money has two objectives: A demonstration of presence by the person who gives the money, and also consolidating the Arab population to be able to stand up to what the PLO calls "Israel's creeping annexation."

The "demonstrations of presence" through the money is not arousing enthusiasm. In the opinion of Ilyas Frayj of Bethlehem and Bassam ash-Shak'ah of Nabulus, the PLO cannot go far riding on the Jordanian dinar.

As for the second objective, there are those who fear and those who are showing composure. One claims: "Look what is happening in the area. Not a month passes without another Jewish stronghold." Another answers: "What are 30,000 or 50,000 Jews? After all, they are hardly a single village in the West Bank."

That is the argument between them. It is not they who are dictating PLO politics. And if it decides to invest its money in east Jerusalem and the administered territories, very few will object. Many will want to enjoy the aid offered to them with great generosity.

And Allah is great.

NO ADMINISTRATIVE DETAINEES REPORTED IN ISRAEL

TA211307 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Dec 82 p 2

[Report by Barukh Me'iri]

[Text] Not a single Israeli inhabitant is currently under administrative detention. Throughout 1982, not one inhabitant of the Judaea and Samaria area was jailed under administrative detention. This was announced yesterday by Attorney General Professor Yitzhaq Zamir in order to deny repeated reports throughout the world about the "mass arrests", as they phrase it, carried out in Israel.

From Prof Zamir's announcement it also emerges that over the last year, one person was arrested -- in the Gaza Strip -- as an administrative detainee. Throughout 1981, 12 people were arrested in the territories, and this year, 13 Golan Heights inhabitants were arrested; and all of them have already been released.

REPORTAGE ON SHAMIR'S VISIT TO URUGUAY

For reportage on Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's 3-day official visit to Uruguay, including his remarks on arrival and a report on an interview he granted to Montevideo's EL DIA, see the Uruguay section of the 20 December Latin American DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CABINET APPROVES STATE BUDGET FOR 1983

TA201312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The Cabinet has approved the proposed state budget for the next fiscal year. It totals 535 billion shekels. Fifteen ministers supported the motion, whereas two ministers -- Ari'el Sharon and Yitzhaq Moda'i -- opposed it. Minister Yuval Ne'eman abstained. The defense minister demanded that his ministery's budget receive 5.5 billion shekels more. The energy minister remarked that the budget reflects no policy and that it is impossible to improve the economic situation through it. The budgets department will now work out the details of the budget to bring it to the Knesset for the first reading as early as next month.

Supplementary Budget Approved

TA201554 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The Knesset approved the supplementary 1982 state budget by a majority vote taken a few minutes ago. The sum in question is 16.5 billion, most of which is slated to finance the outlays of the "Peace for Galilee" operation.

EGYPT OPENS UNIVERSITY TO ISRAELI MUSLIMS

TA120933 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] Nazareth -- Five Israeli Muslims have begun studying at the Al-Azhar University in Cairo, the first to do so since the establishment of the state in 1948.

Both Muslim clergymen and the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs on Friday welcomed the Egyptian Government's move. The adviser, Binyamin Gur-Arye, told THE JERUSALEM POST this is a positive step aimed at helping the Muslim community train clergymen.

The idea of sending Muslim students to Egypt was raised by local Arab leaders during a visit of the late President Anwar as-Sadat to Haifa three years ago.

According to the plan the five will stay at least five years in Egypt to prepare them for religious posts in their villages.

SEA TRADE WITH EGYPT CONTINUES 'AS USUAL'

TA210826 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Dec 82 p 6

[Text] [Israeli shipping firm] Zim's business with Egypt is continuing 'as usual' with neither growth nor retrenchment, the company's commercial manager, Matty Morgenstern told shipping reporters here yesterday. Zim is continuing a once-a-forthnight call by one of its freighters in Alexandria to unload or pick up containerized cargoes for its international services. The company continues to use the container terminal space it has rented in Alexandria harbour for its operations, he said.

Zim ships carry little merchandise between the two countries, since what limited amount of trade there is, goes mainly overland.

Morgenstern said that so far Zim has been restricted to carrying private cargoes for Egypt. The bigger trade, which is under government control, has not yet been opened to its ships. This policy has been in force since Zim opened its Alexandria line over a year ago. The Lebanon war has made no difference.

Zim is also bringing a small number of containers with cargoes destined for Lebanon through Haifa port, he added.

ISRAEL-LEBANON TOURS SCHEDULED TO OPEN 22 DEC

TA210755 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Dec 82 p 7

[Text] Starting tomorrow tourists visiting Israel may visit Lebanon as well. Regularly scheduled two-day excursions arranged through Galilee Tours are to leave here every Wednesday, with an itinerary including Tyre, Sidon, Beirut and Jubayl. Overnight accommodations will be in Juniyah.

"Until now, tourists from here could only to go Lebanon in organized groups planned two weeks in advance," explained Ezra Ben-Dori, general manager of Galilee Tours. "This is the first time a tourist can just walk into a travel agency, or come to one of our offices, and sign up to go to Lebanon."

The tourists will be transported to the border crossing at Rosh Haniqra and board Lebanese buses with Lebanese guides.

Ben-Dori said his company also expects to provide sightseeing services for many of the Lebanese pilgrims coming here for Christmas.

POLL SHOWS DROP IN LIKUD MINISTERS' POPULARITY

TA211310 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Dec 82 p 3

[Pori public opinion poll]

[Text] A drop in the popularity of all the Likud ministers was noted in December. This emerges from a Pori Institute nationwide public opinion poll conducted at the request of HA'ARETZ.

Currently, there are 47.8 percent who are satisfied with Menahem Begin as prime minister, compared with 48.6 who were satisfied with him in October -- a slight drop of only 0.8 percent. There are 36.9 percent who are satisfied with Ari'el Sharon as defense minister, compared with 43.1 percent who were satisfied with him in October -- a drop of 6.2 percent. It should be pointed out that the poll was conducted before the defense minister's promising contacts with the Government of Lebanon were reported.

There are 45 percent who are currently satisfied with Yitzhaq Shamir as foreign minister, compared with 48.5 percent who were satisfied wiht him in October -- a drop of 3.5 percent.

There are 29.6 percent who are now satisfied with Yoram Aridor as minister of finance, compared with 31.6 percent who were satisfied with him in October -- a drop of 2 percent. The person heading the research, Pori Institute Director Refa'el Gil, comments that this is the lowest popularity rate noted for the finance minister since he entered office. At the beginning of the year, Yoram Aridor's popularity was rated at 45.7 percent. (HA'ARETZ 2 February 1982).

The December poll for the first time examined the popularity of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Housing and Construction David Levi. It emerges that David Levi enjoys appreciable popularity, more than that noted for all the other Likud Cabinet ministers.

Of the population in general, 52.4 percent are satisfied with Levi as minister of housing and construction, compared with 14.8 percent who are "more or less" satisfied with him. There were 10 percent of all those asked who replied that they had no views one way or another about the minister of housing and construction.

Increases were noted in the popularity rates of the NRP ministers, both for Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg and Education Minister Zvulun Hammer, who continues to be the most popular of the Cabinet ministers. There are 68.4 percent who are pleased with Zvulun Hammer as minister of education, compared with 63.5 who were pleased with him in October -- an increase of 4.9 percent. There are 25.9 percent who are satisfied with Yosef Burg as minister of the interior, police and religious affairs, compared with 22.5 percent who were pleased with him in October -- an increase of 3.4 percent.

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were given personal interviews throughout the country.

AFRICAN SUMMIT CONFERENCES IN CAMEROON CONCLUDE

Hissein Habre Attends

AB201446 Paris AFP in French 1111 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Yamoussoukro, 20 Dec (AFP) -- Chadian leader Hissein Habre's surprise arrival at Yamoussoukro on Sunday has relegated to the background the interest aroused by the holding of the four summits of the West African Economic Community [CEAO], the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD], the West African Monetary Union [UMOA] and the African and Mauritian Common Organization [OCAM].

Hissein Habre is accompanied by about 10 people, and he stood on the official platform at the "Party House" on Sunday during the opening ceremony of the eighth summit of the CEAO. No mention was made of him or the Chadian problem in the speeches made by host President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

This presence, however, constitutes a success for Hissein Habre who, after the Franco-African summit in Kinshasa, Zaire, has been invited and recongnized publicly for the second time as the legitimate representative of his country at an international conference. Observers feel that this success is all the more important since last week Hissein Habre was refused the right by the Congo to participate in the summit of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa in Yaounde as an observer.

Hissein Habre's coming to Yamoussoukro must have been arranged with discretion by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny together with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and Ahmadou Ahidjo, former president of Cameroon. According to news circulating in Yamoussoukro, it is recalled that Mr Ahidjo recently visited Dakar and Yamoussoukro where he was the guest of the two presidents.

On Sunday evening, at the end of the opening ceremony of the CEAO summit, Hissein Habre left the hall in the company of two other leaders present in Yamoussoukro and who are not members of this organization -- Presidents Mathieu Kerekou of Benin and Eyadema of Togo.

Only the leaders of the six member states of the CEAO [Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Mauritania, and Ivory Coast] remained in the hall.

Observers feel that there will doubtlessly be a number of political meetings between Hissein Habre and the African leaders present aside from the four working meetings of the heads of state.

Observers think that only President Houphouet-Boigny, the oldest of the Francophone African heads of state, could achieve such a feat as inviting Hissein Habre on the occasion of such a series of conferences at the highest level without offending any of the heads of state present.

These leaders, the same source states, did not all have the same attitude toward the Chadian problem, particularly on this country's representation during the second attempt at holding the 19th OAU summit in Tripoli, nor on the attitude to adopt toward Libya.

Hissein Habre's visit to Yamoussoukro could therefore constitute an attempt at reconciliation with some states and another step toward the recognition of his regime by a great number of states. This visit could contribute to solving the OAU crisis.

Summits End 21 Dec

AB210949 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The series of African summits ended in Yamoussoukro with the holding of the summit of the African and Mauritian common organization [OCAM] today. The West African Economic Community [CEAO], the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] and the West African Monetary Union [UMOA] summits ended last night with the issuing of final communiques. The most important point to note is that heads of state of the three subregional organizations decided to hold their next meeting in Niamey, Niger, in October 1983. The host president, Seyni Kountche, was unanimously nominated by his colleagues as current chairman of the three institutions.

In these communiques, the heads of state express satisfaction with the spirit of solidarity, cohesion and union which animates the members of the different communities. They asked the secretaries general of these three organizations to pursue the process of implementing the communities' projects as well as the integration of markets. Finally, all the communiques express satisfaction with the role that President Houphouet-Boigny, their oldest member, plays within these different organizations. Our special correspondent Ouattara Gnonzie tells us more from Yamoussoukro:

What we must retain from these three summits is that the heads of state are happy with what has been done for the smooth running of these three organizations -- CEAO, ANAD and UMOA. They have made great strides toward regional and subregional unity and solidarity but a lot remains to be done to actually carry out true common development projects. This is why at the level of each organization, a certain number of measures were taken at Yamoussoukro to better achieve the established goals. First, the CEAO will persevere in its efforts likely to satisfy the needs of the peoples, particularly in the sectors of rural water supply, public transportation and human resources, by judiciously exploiting our potentialities. The General Secretariat has been asked to pursue the process of implementing community projects as well as the integration of markets, which doubtlessly refers to the community company for trawling and fishing, one of the most important projects of the CEAO yet to be established.

Concerning the ANAD, a strong political will has been shown here in Yamoussoukro for achieving the agreement's objectives. ANAD member countries want to maintain peace in the subregion at all costs. They are all convinced that peace and political stability are the primary conditions for any economic development. That is why, in the opening speech of the ANAD summit, its outgoing chairman, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, strongly recommended to his colleagues to work so that ANAD acquires a concrete and real meaning and becomes operational as soon as possible. At this stage, according to the Togolese head of state, each ANAD member state should be able to count the military support of its partners in case of need.

Finally, at the level of the UMOA, a global strategy of action was defined to create conditions for a lasting economic and financial recovery. This strategy is centered on five main points:

1) the development of agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food,

2) exploitation of all energy potentialities to reduce their dependence on the outside world,

3) pursuing and strengthening measures for improvement,

4) orientation of monetary policy for the optional use of the union's resources,

5) Harmonization of the national development policies for a more rational use by member states.

These are the concrete measures taken at the CEAO, ANAD and UMOA summits at Yamoussoukro. As reported, these organizations will hold their next summit in Niamey next October.

And for the first time in history of the CEAO, ANAD and UMOA, a single head of state will at the same time assume the chairmanship of the three organizations.

The OCAM summit will open this morning. In this regard the Rwandan president and a CAR delegation arrived at Yamoussoukro yesterday evening. Heads of state of countries that are not members of this organization such as Mauritania and Mali will leave Yamoussoukro this morning.

ALGERIA

IBRAHIMI REAFFIRMS WILLINGNESS TO HOST PNC SESSION

LD212100 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Political Bureau and foreign minister, met this morning with Brother Nabil Sha'th, adviser to Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] for foreign affairs and his personal envoy to Algeria. Abu Hassan, PLO representative to Algiers, also attended the meeting.

Dr Sha'th conveyed the greetings of Commander Abu 'Ammar to Brother President Chadli Bendjedid, to the Algerian leadership, and to the foreign minister. During the meeting, the latest developments of the situation in the Arab and international arenas were discussed. The Algerian foreign minister affirmed President Chadli Bendjedid's willingness to host the 16th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC] in February.

Dr Sha'th told reporters after the 2-hour meeting that the PLO Executive Committee and the PNC leaders -- during its meeting in Tunis on 19 December -- decided to hold the PNC session in Algeria because of the importance of this session and the distinguished strategic relations between militant Algeria and the Palestinian Revolution.

Dr Sha'th said: I informed Brother Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi of the Palestinian position, the results of the Palestinian summit in Aden, and the subsequent steps taken to support and entrench Palestinian national unity in all fields and at all levels. I also told him that the organs and forces of the PLO have resumed their activities and have developed them in a form that is in harmony with the requirements of the next stage.

The dispersal of the Palestinian forces in seven Arab countries has increased the effectiveness of Palestinian action at the political, military, and information levels. He added: Our Palestinian Revolution stood fast in Beirut for nearly 80 days, together with the Lebanese patriotic movement. Our revolution faced with all courage and inflexibility the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, which was supported by the United States. Our forces inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our revolution is capable of standing fast and continuing until victory and the realization of the national aims of our people.

Dr Sha'th arrived in Algiers yesterday carrying a message from brother leader Abu 'Ammar to President Chadli Bendjedid and the Algerian leadership.

LIBYA

AT-TALHI, BULGARIA'S ZAREV DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD212230 Tripoli JANA in English 1652 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 6, Dec 21, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Mr Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee, has received the Bulgarian deputy premier and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee, Mr Kiril Zarev. [titles as received] They discussed the means for strengthening their cooperation and the implementation of agreements signed between the two countries.

Zarev Departs

LD212240 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Dec (JANA) -- Kiril Zarev, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy prime minister, [titles as received] and Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov and their accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening.

Zarev praised the positive results achieved by the visit, as well as the full understanding which prevailed during the bilateral talks.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent at Tripoli International Airport, he said: We have agreed on the necessity to widen and deepen cooperation in various fields, especially in economic, industrial, commercial, and agricultural areas. He pointed out that agreement was reached to deepen the ties of friendship and to strengthen bilateral relations.

JANA INTERVIEWS POLISARIO SECRETARY GENERAL

LD212114 Tripoli JANA in English 1327 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 6, Dec 21, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Polisario secretary general and president of the Saharan Arab Republic, Mohamed Abdelaziz, and the minister of education and member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Mohamed Lamine, arrived here yesterday.

In a statement to our correspondent Mr Abdelaziz expressed pride at visiting the Jamahiriyah, "the land of revolution", because he felt part of it. He said: "The visit comes at a most sensitive time for the Arab region and the African Continent in view of the imperialist conspiracies against the region."

He added: "These conspiracies reached their climax in Angola and Mozambique in an attempt to liquidate S.W.A.P.O. and preparing to liquidate the Saharan Republic by imperialist and reactionary forces. To this end, Moroccan territory was opened for U.S. military bases, and the Moroccan Army was strengthened under U.S. supervision. Both reaction and imperialism are endeavouring to liquidate the revolutionary force in each of Algeria and the Jamahiriyah."

Mr Abdelaziz further pointed out that the imperialist forces managed to even penetrate and affect the African decision at the conference of the O.A.U., which itself represents the independence and honour of Africa. He said that imperialism is attempting beyond any doubt to destroy the O.A.U. He stressed however, that the Saharan Republic and its allies in Africa will counter all these conspiracies.

He praised the tremendous achievements of the Libyan Arab people through the great Al Fatah Revolution. He said that this was the route for progress, dignity and freedom of the Arab (?man) in the Arab world and the world [words indistinct].

GHANA

RAWLINGS APPEALS FOR 'PATIENCE' ON PROGRESS

AB200903 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has again emphasized that the immediate results of the revolution cannot be seen now. This is because the government has no money in its coffers. Addressing a rally at Nungua organized by the local coordinating committee of PDC's [People's Defense Committees], Flt Lt Rawlings appealed to Ghanaians to exercise patience with the government since the future holds good for all. The chairman regretted that the price of the country's crop and mineral resources had fallen drastically. For instance, the price of cocoa in 1972 was 15,456 cedis per ton, but a ton now fetches only 4,200 cedis. Flt Lt Rawlings made it clear that a revolution is an attempt to make life comfortable and reasonable, devoid of exploitation. He regretted that despite the country's human and natural resources food continues to be imported. He reiterated the PNDC's determination to reverse this by mobilizing all unemployed youth for farming. Flt Lt Rawlings again called for hard work for the revival of the economy. He declared: Power is now in your hands and you should use it well for rebuilding the nation for children yet unborn.

The secretary for People's and Workers Defense Committees, Akrasi Sarpong, called on Defense Committees to be conscious of their responsibility and mobilize the people for productive work. He asked executive members of PDC's to visit people's homes to educate them and hear their problems. Akarasi Sarpong stressed that it is the duty of the Defense Committee members to serve the public but not to lord it over them. He denounced workers who have been collecting products at their work places and selling them at higher prices, adding that this practice is inimical to the revolution.

An editor of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, (Fedor Tarasov), who said he is in the country to have a firsthand information about Ghana's revolution, predicted success for the revolution. He urged Ghanaians to do away with tribalism and unite for a common purpose. A lecturer at the University of Cape Coast, Dr Bortei Doku, stressed the need for embodying agriculture in school curriculum for children to learn more about farming.

ALL LEAVE FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL CANCELLED

AB221334 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] All leave for service personnel of the Ghana Armed Forces has been cancelled. All those on leave are to report to their barracks. A statement by the Ministry of Defense has also reissued its earlier order to all military units imposing a ban on the movement of troops except on the orders of the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] or the army commander.

ANGOLA

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION 20 DEC

EA212250 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade (Afonso van Dune Mbinda), foreign relations secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, had a meeting in Luanda yesterday afternoon with the Soviet delegation that is visiting our country to participate in the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

At the meeting, Comrade (Mbinda) told the Soviet delegation led by Vasiliy Kerdivarenko, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the Moldavian SSR, that the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan people are pleased with the visit of the delegation. He wished the delegation a happy stay in Angola.

ENTRY, EXIT REGULATIONS FOR CITIZENS REPORTED

EA212314 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] As of 1 January 1983, any Angolan citizen wishing to enter or leave [Migracao] will be required to submit his national passport, the military identity card for citizens aged 17 to 30, one photograph and two completed forms to the National Directorate for Movement and Border Control.

This ruling was set out in a communique issued yesterday by the National Directorate for Movement and Border Control. The communique also states that while the movement papers are being processed, changes of residence must be reported to the National Directorate within 48 hours. This must be done with the knowledge and approval of the respective residential commissions.

The communique also said that in order to get a passport a person must apply by using a form from the National Directorate for Movement and Border Control backed up with a resident's card, a criminal record certificate, four photographs and 1,000 kwanzas for national revenue stamps.

As for foreign residents, they should obtain an entry or exit visa by presenting individual passports recognized as valid in Angola. They must fill out one form of the National Directorate for Movement and Border Control and submit one photograph as well as a valid foreign resident's card, where applicable. Foreign guest workers and their wives must apply for entry and exist visas by presenting their individual valid passports together with the National Directorate forms filled out and approved by their sponsors and a valid guest workers' identity card. The communique issued by the National Directorate of Movement and Border Control also stated that foreigners who visit our country, regardless of the reason for their visit, will have to apply for the necessary visas through the National Directorate of Movement and Border Controls sections at Angolan diplomatic mission and the ministry that deals with movement cases.

The communique explained that these measures are meant to streamline the (?highly) bureaucratic process that is now in use for issuing entry and exist visas to and from Angola.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR COMMUNIQUE ON BRIDGE 'SABOTAGE,' ATTACKS

MB211857 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 18 Dec 82

[From the "Highlights of the Week" program]

[Excerpt] Chimoio, 14 December -- the headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] has issued the following communique:

On 2 December 1982 MNR guerrillas sabotaged the bridge over the Lugela River, in the (Matia) area, Zambezi Province. On the same day the bridge over the (Mushunhangwa) River, on the road linking Vila Paiva to the Pungue Bridge, Sofala Province, was sabotaged.

On 6 December 1982, MNR guerrillas attacked a Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique position, which was situated near an agricultural station in Mapulanguene area. On 7 December 1982 MNR guerrillas attacked an enemy position situated between two agricultural stations in Mapulanguene, (Chimonhane) area. Due to the intense fire of our forces, the enemy troops abandoned their position. Five vehicles, three tractors, a fuel pump, and a water pump were destroyed by MNR guerrillas.

MACHEL ADDRESSES CHURCH LEADERS 14 DECEMBER

MB190714 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Speech by Samora Machel at the opening session of a meeting with representatives of Mozambican churches on 14 December in Maputo -- recorded]

[Text] Representatives of the religious denominations in the People's Republic of Mozambique, guests:

We meet today with representatives of the different religious denominations in our country. We want to talk with you about our lives, as Mozambicans and as citizens. It is here, in our country, among ourselves that our problems must be discussed in a frank and realistic manner. Above all we are Mozambican citizens. Before being Moslems, Catholics, Protestants, or Hindus we are Mozambicans. To recognize ourselves as Mozambicans is, first of all, to measure the meaning of the victory which enables us to say today: I am a Mozambican.

We were all born of the struggle against that which denied our status as Mozambicans. Whether we took part in that struggle or not, all of us, at this moment, are its product.

Where did we come from? How did we become Mozambicans? It is not necessary to go further to begin this analysis. Let us look at those in responsible positions in some of the churches present here. You, yourselves, your lives, your origins are proof of what colonialism was in our country. The Catholics who today are archbishops, bishops and cannons only had access to such posts beginning in 1975. It was during the transitional period that the first Mozambican bishops were consecrated.

It was because national independence was about to be proclaimed that it became necessary to create a new hierarchy. The colonial hierarchy could not present itself as the representative of our people after independence. Its departure was inevitable. It was our victory that forced the Mozambicanization of the hierarchy.

Until we were independent and until our people achieved the status of free citizens of a sovereign country, the black Mozambicans could not be more than priests.

It is good to recall how few Mozambicans rose to the level of priest. Also, it is good not to forget that the first ones only surfaced in the 1950's. Even these priests were, like all Mozambicans, subordinated and regarded as being incapable of leadership. They were oppressed by racial discrimination, humiliated by colonial contempt, slighted in the spiritual institutions to which they had consecrated themselves. They had given their lives to a church whose hierarchy did not accept them as equals. These were discriminatory attitudes which could on occasions take on a personal character, such as the case of Portuguese priests who refused to eat at the same table with a black priest, who was relegated to the kitchen. Mozambican Sisters of Charity were relegated to the work of servants because of discrimination.

Even the Virgin carved from black wood, an object of curiosity and devotion to the Mozambican believers who identify themselves with her, was banned from the church. We all know about the discrimination that existed, all the way from the mass to teaching. However, these were not isolated cases. They were a reflection of the political philosophy itself which absorbed the Catholic hierarchy into the colony of Mozambique. Thus, it was from the mouths of the church's most illustrious dignitaries that the idea of discrimination, of blacks' inability to lead themselves and to think for themselves and their lack of intelligence became established as a principle.

Dom Teodosio Clemente de Gouveia and Dom Custidio Alvim Pereira expressed this philosophy in a particularly concise way. They used to say that independence was something apart from the well-being of men. To take part in the movement for independence was like acting against nature. The fatherland always had the right to oppose such movements, and the African peoples had the duty to thank the colonizers for the benefits they brought. The natives should be taught how to read, write and count, but not to become doctors.

The civilizing campaign was not designed to transform the African into a lion but into a docile sheep. That was the sum total of the occupation and colonization process of our fatherland. The cross and the sword became allies in the collusion of the Portuguese Catholic Church hierarchy with Portuguese colonialism.

Regarding the Moslems, they were victims of exceptionally clear discrimination. The Moslems were treated as a foreign church that was only tolerated and not recognized. They were the infidels -- but infidels to whom? In schools the Moslem children learned that their parents' religion was that of the forces of evil. The followers of Mohammed were barbarians, bloody and corrupt. The Moslems were pushed aside, oppressed and mocked in the Portuguese schools. This discrimination and humiliation dogged them in the streets, in their jobs and in all their social life.

The Protestants were always the target of colonialism's hostility, too, and we understand why. In general, the heirarchy of these churches did not identify themselves with the colonial occupation and domination of our country. When the colonial army occupied Manjacaze after the Culela battle, one of the first targets of destruction was the house of Dr (Lingman), the Swiss doctor and pastor. It was a prelude to all that followed. The detentions, the deportations and even murders became a normal way of life for the most outstanding leaders of the Protestant churches, particularly the Presbyterians and Methodists. A number of Protestant patriots were arrested and deported to different parts of our country and to Sao Tome in the thirties. This repressive campaign intensified with the awareness of the anticolonial feeling and with the advance of ideas of national independence. It culminated in the seventies with the brutal actions that resulted in the murder of Rev Erand Zedequias Manganhela.

Let us not [word indistinct] those of (Abel Jambale), (Jonas Tambako), Pastor (Juma) of Niassa, (Jaconias Massango), (Sidumo), (Matave) and so many others who remain as testimony of this repressive campaign. We were faced with a systematic campaign of persecution because the Protestant hierarchy, in general, know how to indentify with the people and their most profound aspirations for freedom and human dignity.

Representatives of the religious denominations present in Mozambique: It is fundamental for all of us to recall these things. It is something that Catholics and non-Cathloics, Moslems and non-Moslems, Protestants and non-Protestants must never forget. It is a matter of recognizing the colonial past as a historic process in which we have always been the object and not the subject. Thus we demanded that whatever we might do should be our own. We must systematically refuse to be the heirs of what is not ours, of what in the past was opposed to us, humiliated us, and denied our dignity as men. It is from the awareness of this process that we can understand the complexity of our problems and correctly take up the tasks of being what we want to be.

Religion, with all its aspects, was also part of our history. It did not escape colonialism. It was used as an instrument of division in the complexity of Mozambican society. The sequels of these colonialist practices have not completely disappeared. The launching of the struggle of national liberation did not automatically amount to the unity of the whole of the people from Rovuma to Maputo. For that matter, the liberation of the fatherland did not automatically extinguish the phenomenon of social, racial, ethnic or religious division in the varied framework of Mozambique society. The liberation of the fatherland, however, did create the need for and the possibility of a higher level of national unity. Meanwhile, national unity, the powerful assertion of national personality and independence, are necessary conditions for our existence within the community of nations. The liberation of the fatherland made the dialogue possible.

Thus, in the diversity of our experiences and origins and in day-to-day life and joint development we can transform ourselves. In this transformation we forge our unity. It is a process -- a process that is open to all Mozambicans. It requires that we participate wholeheartedly as free men. It requires that we base ourselves on our country, on our history and that we know how to recognize the past and its humiliation so that we can free ourselves from the past.

We were all colonized. We are sons of colonized people, of generations of colonized people. Colonialism is not only the individual experience of a person, of some years of his life. Colonialism is not only this or that isolated attitude of the colonizer. Colonialism was a whole which marked us inside and out. Colonialism was the governor-general, the district commissioner, the pide and the armed forces, all this machinery that opppressed us.

Colonialism was forced labor on the Xinavane, Maragra, Mafambisse and Gurue plantations; in sisal and cotton at (Malerepane); and in the palm groves from Rovuma to Maputo. It was the sale of servants brought from Gaza and Ihambane and held in Lourence Marques to be chosen and purchased by the settler housewives. In turn they would work to pay for their own price. It was the entire system based on migratory labor for the South African mines, whereby the worker transformed himself into a commodity both there and here. It was organized prostitution, which transformed women into a commodity. It was our mothers, our sisters, and our daughters being subject to the abuses and arbitrariness of the foreign occupier. Colonialism was all this. It was the systematic humiliation, the general discrimination, the exploitation of the people in all forms and places.

As slaves, we took up arms to free ourselves, and this meant a demarcation between those who were the Mozambican people, from the Mozambican people and for the Mozambican people, and those who were allies of colonialism and its instruments. In this demarcation we found on one side Mozambicans working for Pide, for the police, for the colonial army, for the ANP [National Popular Assembly], the OPV [Organization of Provincial Volunteers], and all the organizations in the service of colonialism. On the other side we found the people organized and led by the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique to struggle against colonialism. Believers of all denominations as well as nonbelivers, coming from all provinces, that is from the entire national territory, joined Frelimo. This was a long, hard struggle. The Mozambique nation was born out of this struggle. This struggle liberated the fatherland and restored the dignity of which we had been deprived.

We proclaimed independence in 1975. We found the country marked by the weight of the colonial heritage, comprising pides, Ges, commandos, OPV and ANP -- a heritage of which all the consequences of tribalism, regionalism and racism are an integral part, a heritage in which the different roles and the reality of each church in society are inscribed. Logically, this heritage limited the attitudes of all of us. It limited those who had compromised with colonialism and had adopted its nature and its political, cultural and moral values. They were under the impression that they were taking part in the decision-making spheres or even desired such positions. Thus they tried to extend the survival of these values in the society that had been freed. When such values were in conflict with new ones, they felt this conflict most acutely and even made something personal of it. The renegades, the Mozambicans who renounced their nationality, were the most shocking example of this alienation. The dedication they had for the small privileges that they had achieved, most of which they had paid for with humiliation, was stronger than their love for their fatherland. This phenomenon was also evident in the framework of the religious hierarchies.

The colonial-fascist state was a confessional one. It had chosen the Roman Catholic Apostolical Church as the official religion. This choice meant that its hierarchy in Mozambique could share power.

We proclaimed the People's Republic of Mozambique as a secular state. This means that the state has no denomination and that all denominations are equal before the state. The gentlemen present here, as individuals, and as objects of colonialism, ipso facto, did not share the colonial power. Those who did share it were the foreign hierarchy to which you were subordinated.

Those who want to say that they shared power may say so and we shall hail them as heroes for having had the privilege of sharing the colonial power. Perhaps some had the illusion of being part of that or wished to be part of it.

When we dissociated the church from the state we were freeing it objectively, striping it of the descriminatory privileges that linked it with the colonial power. This proclamation was imposed by Frelimo's own character as the one that led the struggle for independence. Victory resulted in equality for all Mozambicans. On what grounds could we, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, choose one denomination among those which are professed by the Mozambicans? We might have done so as a state, and if we had, what would have been the criteria? Would it have been their support for the struggle for independence, or would it be the number of believers?

Liberation did not take place without traumas, but it was not the Catholic hierarchy alone that experienced these problems. We had the case of the then bishop of Libombos, who was closely linked with the colonial rulers and received protection and aid from them. We also had prominent members of the Moslem hierarchy who allowed themselves to be seduced in the last years of colonialism despite all the discrimination that they suffered. It is a coincidence that in these cases these elements of the religious hierarchies who compromised with the foreign occupier lost prestige among the Mozambican believers.

Such hierarchies allied themselves with the colonial power, which needed to be overthrown. It is in this context that cases arose, once colonial-facism had fallen, of the believers deciding to occupy churches or dissociating themselves from the hierarchies and denouncing their links with colonialism.

The religious organizations that collaborated with colonialism were the expression of a foreign mentality in the eyes of the Mozambican people. They adopted the ideology of the so-called civilizing mission of the foreign occupant to the extent of denouncing the believers themselves to the enemy. These were basically colonizing churches.

Representatives of the religious denominations present in Mozambique: We spoke of the hierarchies' attitude toward the churches, and not of religions as such. The religion of the church which colonized us is the same one professed by the hierarchies and churches that supported the people's struggles for progress, freedom and peace in Latin America. We know and respect personalities like Dom Cesar Romero, the bishop of San Salvador; Camilo Torres, the Colombian priest; Helder Camara, the Brazilian bishop; (Miguel de Escorce), the Nicaraguan cleric; and (Ernesto Cardinal). They did not compromise.

This is not a phenomenon limited to Latin America. In all the places where the hierarchies identified themselves with the people's aspirations for freedom, progress and peace, there were religious personalities who were loved and respected by the peoples: Albert Luthuli yesterday in South Africa, Desmond Tutu today in South Africa, Bishop Lamont in the then southern Rhodesia, Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, Martin Luther King in the United States of America. These are dignitaries we know about who allied themselves with their peoples in the struggles for freedom. Rev Caanan Sidondo Banana, the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is now visiting our country, is an eloquent example of this.

Within the Moslem religion we also find dignataries who led the resistance against colonialism, such as (Imam al-Mahid) in Sudan and (Maolane Abdul Salame Azane), a comrade of Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for India's independence. In Mozambique, we recall among many Mozambicans Shaykh (Sale) of Mocimba da Praia, who was arrested in 1961 and killed while in detention in that city; Shaykh (Amido Kamuendo), who was arrested in Moma and killed in Sao Tome and Principe after being deported; Regula Mataca, who was persecuted because of his identification with the cause of national independence; and Regulo Maniamba, who was persecuted and brutally murdered by colonialism in view of his participation in the struggle for freedom.

In Niassa, there were Mozambicans who belonged to the Protestant hierarchy and who were victims of colonial repression, of whom we have already spoken. Let us recall in this context the example given by foreign Catholic clerics who knew how to identify with the interests of the Mozambican people. They dissociated themselves from and even opposed the collaborationist attitude of the hierarchy. Such is the case of Dom Manuel Vieira Pinto.

I do not know if he is here today. If he is not here it is because he was not invited. But we are certain that he is among us. The spirit is among us.

Also there were the Burgos priests and the white priests, among whom we mention Father Cezar Bertulli. We had the opportunity of paying homage to him posthumously in the name of the Mozambican people and the People's Republic of Mozambique during our recent visit to Italy.

All this shows that within every church a conflict develops between the forces of progress and those that oppose them: It is a conflict that characterizes all societies. Every church or hierarchy must take a stand in relation to the struggle, a stand witnessed by the liberation processes and by the new society. This process had to be more or less difficult because of relationships formed in the past during the foreign occupation of our fatherland. It is not a question of a unilateral process. It is a global process that involves the whole society. Every citizen and every institution had to learn how to live in freedom, how to relate themselves in a free and independent society.

It is in this context that it is necessary to analyze and understand the difficulties and the shortcomings that have taken place during this process. It is during this process that problems, frictions and confrontations take place. But common challenges, common struggles and common victories also take place, and we identify what fundamentally unites us and what we should develop and consolidate. If we achieve common ideas and feelings regarding the fundamental problems that we have mentioned, then we, as patriots, will be able to solve correctly the problems that arise in our relationships. If we all have the nation's independence and the Mozambican fatherland as a fundamental reference point and a common patrimony that we built and consolidated together, then we will fight together against everything that threatens to divide or destroy this patrimony.

Then we will be able to put into clearer perspective how the principles of freedom of religion and the secular state can be implemented in the specific conditions of our country. Since our country's freedom is predicated on national unity, the churches cannot operate in such a way that the people will be divided or thrown into conflicts or denominational rivalries.

We have stated that it is a right of the citizen to profess a religion or not to do so and that no consequence regarding the citizen's status or rights should follow from that choice. However, since different religious denominations exist, the respective churches cannot act in such a way that our country would be transformed into a arena where influence or predominance would be in dispute. To allow this would be to set the people against the people, to create confusion, to transform the country into a Tower of Babel. Therefore, the practice of freedom of religion presupposes from the start the acceptance of a common discipline. The state must be the guarantor of this discipline, but it can only operate and allow the practice of freedom of worship provided that it is correctly accepted as a necessity by each and every one. The churches carry out an activity which is based on a strictly denominational foundation. Such a mission cannot be used as a platform for activities other than those that lead to the consolidation and development of the Mozambican nation.

Thus, we will allow the opening of places of worship where there is a large enough number of believers to justify it. We are going to analyze each situation, each request that is submitted.

Representatives of the religious denominations present in Mozambique: We meet here today recognizing the principle that unity of Mozambicans, from Rovuma to Maputo, is the nation's main support. Everything that is of historic, political and social importance for Mozambique today was achieved because we knew how to create and preserve national unity against all factors that divide us, such as tribe, region, or race.

The religious denominations, as such, may not be a factor of division, but it is necessary that the different churches not embark on sectarianism and proselytizing. Instead they must adopt a positive role that they can play in the defense, consolidation and development of the Mozambican nation, of this fatherland that belongs to all Mozambicans -- Moslems, Protestants, Catholics, Hindu and the nonreligious.

Our dialogue must take place on a basis that unites us in order to find the correct path that we must follow together. But in order for this dialogue to be useful it is necessary that it takes place in a frank and open spirit. We have to go straight to the problems and face them without intellectual speculations and self-suppression. A correct relationship between the churches and the state is what all believers want, whatever their denomination. The believers, Moslem, Protestant or Catholic, are first of all citizens and patriots who identify themselves with the people's state that we all are.

It is important that the relationship [words indistinct] with their legitimate aspirations, while citizens and believers. The latter must look at their church without complexes or shame, but naturally. They must feel that their church identifies itself with the people and with the Mozambican nation. Their religious devotion can never be in conflict with their pride in their fatherland. The attitude of the different church hierarchies is important, and they have responsibilities in this regard.

The people want peace, progress and well-being. The people want a happy future for their sons, a united nation, a strong fatherland and a stable and just society. If we all identify ourselves with this objective and each one's action reflects the popular aspirations, then we are united in what is fundamental, important and decisive. The state represents the whole people. It is responsible for the conduct of this enormous task.

Representatives of the religious denominations present in Mozambique: The process for the edification of the Mozambican nation is not complete. This process must develop itself and must involve all of us, without exception. The nation is all of us as people, as a culture. It is in the nation's reality that each one of us finds his personal identity and his place and role in the world. The churches present here are formed by Mozambicans, and it is important that these churches first of all view themselves as Mozambican churches and not as external representatives. This means that they have a role to play in the process of consolidating and educating the Mozambican nation.

We have had meetings with some representatives of the churches that are present here. This, however, is the first time that the party and state leadership have met with the country's different religious denominations in order to study their specific problems together. We do it because these problems are problems of the Mozambican society. We do it because the fundamental objective that guides us is the consolidation of the Mozambican nation based of the organization of our entire society, without the exception of any sector. We do it because we see you as Mozambicans who are necessarily concerned with the fatherland's fundamental problems.

The Mozambican nation must not be diminished or weakened by those things that give us diversity and distinguish us as individuals. In religion, the question of belonging to one denomination or another must not be a factor alienating anyone from the Mozambican reality. There is not a nation of Mozambican Moslems that is different from the Protestants, Catholics or the nonreligious. The nation identifies itself with the people's history and culture. It identifies itself with the form that distinguishes it and relates it to the other nations.

Mozambicans of all creeds: This nation is a common patrimony. We are called upon to make our fatherland a happy and beautiful land for all the people. [Passage indistinct] and it is our common responsibility, before the coming generations, to engage ourselves in this enormous task with all our knowledge, capacity and ability. The nation identifies itself through its symbols. Before history, culture and the nation, there are no Catholics, Moslems, Protestants or atheists. There are only patriotic Mozambicans or nonpatriots. This land is ours. The independent fatherland in which we live belongs to the Mozambican people. Our people's heroism, dignity and coherence are the object of admiration, respect and hope from the oppressed and exploited peoples.

NAMIBIA

BLAST CAUSES 'EXTENSIVE DAMAGE' TO GAS STATION

MB211108 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] An explosion at a service station belonging to the First National Development Corporation at Oshakati in Ovambo has caused considerable damage.

It is reported from Windhoek that the blast was apparently caused by a limpet mine or some similar explosive device. Six petrol pumps, the windows in the building, and the building itself were all damaged. Three new vehicles in the showroom were also damaged. No one was injured.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT DENIES U.S. ASKED DIPLOMAT TO LEAVE

LD211530 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has denied reports emanating from the United States that a South African diplomat, Dr Daniel Opperman, was asked to leave Washington by the U.S. Government for committing acts of an intelligence nature. The Department of Foreign Affairs says it was not approached with a request to recall Dr Opperman. As far as it was concerned and as explained by the South African ambassador in Washington, Dr Opperman's return to South Africa was simply a transfer. Press reports said Dr Opperman, who was first secretary at the South African Embassy in Washington, was considered by U.S. authorities to be head of South African intelligence services in the United States. Others said he was implicated in operations against anti-South African organizations in the United States.

AUTHORITIES REJECT UN RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

MB220732 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, has informed the secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Perez de Cuellar, that South Africa rejects five resolutions on South-West Africa adopted by the General Assembly earlier this week. Mr Botha's office has released the text of a letter which Mr Botha has sent to Mr de Cuellar. In the letter Mr Botha said that the South African Government's position regarding General Assembly resolutions on South-West Africa had been stated unequivocally over the years and had been fully documented in numerous official UN records. Mr Botha said that the resolutions hampered the negotiations on the future of South-West Africa. He said that they created further suspicions regarding the position of the United Nations and undermined the trust which was such an essential element in negotiations.

INQUEST PLACES NO BLAME FOR AGGETT DEATH

MB211300 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Evidence that the trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett had committed suicide by hanging himself has been accepted by the magistrate, Mr P.A.J. Kotze, in the inquest into the death of Dr Aggett in police detention. Mr Kotze said that because of conflicting evidence the most important question to be asked was: What had happened to Dr Aggett between his arrival at John Vorster Square and his death? A report received a short while ago says Mr Kotze found that nobody had been responsible for the death of Dr Neil Aggett.

TU Federation Scores Verdict

MB211426 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The Federation of South African Trade Unions [FOSATU] has expressed shock at the verdict in the Aggett inquest today.

A statement says FOSATU is shocked by the verdict which, it says, comes in the wake of massive evidence of abuse of political detainees. FOSATU says that until the present system of detention without trial is abolished, no inquiry or inquest after the facts will satisfy the union that conditions arising out of detention without trial are just.

Earlier a Johannesburg magistrate found no one was reponsible for the death in detention of trade unionist Neil Aggett. Magistrate Petrus Kotze found Aggett's death was not brought about by acts of ommission involving an offense by any other person. He said Aggett had been driven to suicide by a feeling that he had betrayed his comrades while in detention.

SWAZILAND

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON ANC ROUNDUP

MB211809 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Following the arrest of several African National Congress members, which was confirmed by the commissioner of police, Mr Titus Msibi, the office of the deputy prime minister, which is responsible for refugees, this afternoon issued a statement clarifying what it described as inaccurate and misleading reports, which it said appeared in local and foreign newspapers. In the unsigned statement, the office of the deputy prime minister states that the government has taken immediate measures to ensure the safety and security of those refugees who were in danger of imminent attack from outside our borders. The statement further says the deputy minister's office took these measures following information it received on the planned attack on certain members of the refugee community in the country.

Contrary to earlier reports, the office said 27 refugees were currently being taken care of, adding that the ultimate number of refugees to be placed under what it described as protective custody was not to exceed 50.

The commissioner of police earlier told Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation that the number of refugees who were arrested during last week's predawn raid in Manzini, Matsapha and Mbabane was 25. He would not say what charges had been preferred against the refugees, and referred our reporter to the office of the deputy prime minister. But when our reporter put the same question to the deputy prime minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze said the issue was a matter of security and he therefore referred our reporters to the police.

Today's statement adds: Swaziland has both the moral duty and an international obligation to protect refugees registered in Swaziland as well as the local community in which they live. It points out that the office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees has been adequately appraised and is doing all in its power to assist the Swaziland Government in protecting the lives of the refugees.

PRESSURE ON IMMIGRATION OFFICE CONDEMNED

MB211814 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The deputy prime minister's office, which is also responsible for immigration, this afternoon condemned those people who persistently pressurize the immigration office to issue resident permits and other national documents to illegal immigrants. In a second statement issued this afternoon, it said the most disturbing factor was that some of those people applying pressure were doing this for their own selfish and corrupt motives.

The statement advised such people to desist from this practise and adhere to the procedures laid down, for all applications are processed by an interministerial committee, after which they are studied by the immigration selection board, consisting of chiefs, parliamentarians and a few ordinary citizens.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON SPORTS CONTACTS WITH RSA

MB211539 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Dec 82 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Swaziland stands firm on its policy of no sporting links with South Africa.

In an uncompromising statement issued by the kingdom's sports supremo, Prince Gabheni underlined that Swaziland fully supports the international campaign against apartheid and accepted the principles and resolutions to oppose racialism.

The statement, issued through the director of sports and culture, Mr Harry Dlamini, said: "The recent developments in which sports contact have been organised between sportsmen and sports officials from Swaziland and those from South Africa, at a time when the international community is intensifying its efforts to eradicate apartheid in sports, represent a matter of deepest concern facing the Kingdom of Swaziland."

In view of the massive sanctions taken against individuals, organisations and countries which defy the international policy and resolutions on sporting links with South Africa, the position of Swaziland following such contact with sportsmen representing sports racist policy of South Africa could be extremely prejudicial to our international image.

The statement said the Swaziland Government has agreed "to combat the evil of apartheid by withholding any form of support and by taking every practical step to discourage contact or competition by its nationals with sporting organizations from South Africa."

ZAMBIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON KAUNDA-MENGISTU TALKS

EA210756 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Joint "full" Ethiopian-Zambian communique on the 13-15 December visit to Zambia by Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Adminsitrative Council chairman]

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Consultative Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE], and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, paid an official visit to Zambia 13-15 December 1982 at the invitation of His Excellency Dr Kenneth David Kaunda. The two leaders held talks on bilateral and international issues in a spirit of understanding and fraternal solidarity.

Attending the talks on the Ethiopian side were: Comrades Berhanu Baye, PMAC standing and COPWE Executive Committees member; Yusuf Ahmed, minister of transport and communications and COPWE Central Committee member; Dr Felleke Gedle Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and COPWE Central Committee member; Wollie Chekol, external trade minister; and Comrade Mengistu Gemechu, special assistant to the comrade chairman and COPWE Central Committee member.

Also present were comrades Mengiste Desta, socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to Kenya and Zambia, resident in Nairobi; Hailu Wolde Amanuel, Africa and Middle East Department head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Captain Mohamed Ahmed, general manager of Ethiopian Air Lines; Tesfaye Kabtihyimer, Press and Information Department head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Petros Wanamo, Planning and Development Department head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Attending the talks on the Zambian side were their excellencies: Mr Mulemba, secretary general of the Zambian party; Mr Mundia, prime minister; Mr Zulu, who is responsible for national defense and security; Mr (Kamanga), chairman of Zambia's Legal and Political Committee; Mr (Mudenda), chairman of Zambia's Finance and Economy Committee; Professor L. Goma, minister of foreign affairs; and Mr Mwale, minister of works and supply.

Also present were their excellencies: Musokotwane, minister of finance; Mr Mwila, minister of agriculture and water development; Dr (Msela), national commissioner for planning and development minister [post as heard]; Mr (Musuka), minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr (Firi), the president's special assistant for political affairs; Mr (Puna Bantu), the president's special assistant for administrative affairs; Mr (Mulayash), the president's special assistant for economic affairs; and Mr (Sinke), director of the party research bureau.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and His Excellency President Kenneth Kaunda broadly discussed current major international political developments, the freedom struggle in southern Africa and Western Sahara, economic cooperation on the continent, and bilateral relations. The talks were held in a spirit of brotherhood, reflecting the good relations between socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Zambia.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu admired the struggle of the heroic people of Zambia for the welfare of their homeland and against colonialism, imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and racism, under the leadership of President Dr Kenneth Kaunda. The comrade chairman also admired the great socioeconomic transformation achieved through the struggle of the people and Government of Zambia and the United National Indpendence Party [UNIP] for prosperity and social development since the country's independence.

For his part, President Dr Kenneth Kaunda admired the great sacrifices of the people and Government of Ethiopia to defend the country's international dignity and the efforts to strengthen the country's socioeconomic position and the victories of the revolution. The president also admired the struggle to form the workers party under the decisive leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The two sides declared their satisfaction with relations between socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Zambia, which are based on the two countries' anti-imperialist and antiracist stand and their firm desire to transform the aims of African unity. They reiterated support for the principle of one Zambia, one nation; one Ethiopia, one nation; one Africa, one revolution.

The two sides said it is necessary to expand cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and social fields, especially in mass organizations and the scientific, technological, trade, transport, and communications fields.

With regard to difficulties facing the OAU, the two leaders exchanged views and reiterated that they are determined to intensify their efforts to overcome the present crisis and to strengthen the OAU. The two sides condemned all forms of interference by imperialists in the internal affairs of African countries. They declared that they oppose all imperialist attempts to undermine and destabilize legitimate governments that have refused to succumb to imperialist machinations.

Assessing the present situation in Africa, especially the Namibian independence question, the two sides admired SWAPO's diplomatic ability and its right stand in its negotiations for the implementation of UN Resolution No 435 to achieve the country's independence. The two sides condemned South Africa and a few of the contact group countries for obstructing the early independence of Namibia.

They noted that the linking of the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola with the independence of Namibia is direct interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republics of Angola and Cuba, and condemned the linkage of the two issues, reiterating that they support the armed struggle being carried out by SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. The two sides called on the world community to increase material, moral, and political support to SWAPO.

On the independence question in southern Africa, the two sides declared their satisfaction at the intensification of the armed struggle against the terrorist Pretoria regime and apartheid. They reiterated their support for independence movements in southern Africa and called on supporters of South Africa to respect UN resolutions calling for sanctions against South Africa. Viewing the aggressive nature of the Pretoria regime as alarming, the two sides condemned the repeated aggression and subversive activities carried out against the frontline states by South Africa, especially the recent inhuman attack on Lesotho, the massacre of refugees and other peaceful people, as well as the occupation of the national territory of Angola, support for armed bandits in other countries, and the economic sabotage perpetrated against independent southern African countries.

The two sides noted their alarm at the dangerous situation in the Middle East, and condemned the continuous aggression by Israel against the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine, especially the recent massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut. Saying that there would not be lasting peace in the Middle East until a just solution is found to the Palestinian question, the two sides called on all those concerned to intensify efforts to find just and lasting solutions to this dangerous problem. The two sides called for Israeli troops to evacuate unconditionally Arab territories.

Assessing the present international situation, the two sides expressed alarm at the rapidly deteriorating situation of international politics as a result of the militaristic policy of international imperialism. The two sides said it was paramount that international tension be relaxed and arms reduced and called on all peace-loving countries to make every effort to prevent the deterioration of the international situation. The two sides declared that they are determined to foil all imperialist conspiracies to destroy the OAU and to divide and colonize Africa, and called on African countries to intensify the struggle for the political and economic independence of Africa and the transformation of the standard of living of the masses of Africa, who have been subjected to misery for centuries.

During his visit to Zambia, Comrade Chairman Mengistu laid a wreath at the Lusaka freedom monument. The comrade chairman and his entourage also visited the Victoria Falls at Livingston and the copper belt region. Comrade Chairman Mengistu expressed his deepest gratitude to His Excellency Dr Kenneth Kaunda, UNIP and the government and people of Zambia for the warm and brotherly reception and hospitality accorded him and the Ethiopian delegation in true African tradition.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and of GOPWE, and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, invited his excellency Dr Kenneth David Kaunda to pay an official visit to socialist Ethiopia. President Kaunda accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

ZIMBABWE

MENGISTU CONTINUES VISIT, ADDRESSES RALLY

MB210822 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The visiting Ethiopian head of state, Comrade Mengistu has appealed to African countries to increase their support to the liberation movements waging a just war against the racist Pretoria regime. Addressing a mass rally in (Chinoi) yesterday, Comrade Mengistu called on the ANC of South Africa, the South West African People's Organization and other fighting groups to intensify the armed struggle to dismantle the Pretoria regime. He said the people of Namibia and South Africa must not pin their hopes on negotiations to win their freedom, but should look at the intensified armed struggle as the only decisive means to achieve that goal.

Turning to Zimbabwe, the Ethiopian leader called on Zimbabwe people to be united under the leadership of the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe. He added that unity is the most powerful weapon to defeat the enemy.

Speaking at the same rally, the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, expressed his gratitude to the Ethiopians for the assitance they rendered to ZANU-PF during the liberation struggle. He said more than 2,000 ZANU-PF combatants were trained in Ethiopia during the struggle for independence, and those trained included Zimbabwe's first pilots. Comrade Mugabe urged the people of Ethiopia and Zimbabwe to strengthen and consolidate their unity in the struggle against the Pretoria regime. However, Comrade Mugabe expressed disappointment over some African countries who have opted to be used as counterrevolutionary agents by external forces. He said these countries failed to realized that unity of all the African countries is vital for development, as well as to defeat the enemy.